

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

RACES CONGRESS IN LONDON SHOWS MEN RATIFICATION URGED FROM 50 COUNTRIES BY PEACE FOUNDATION

Government Recognizing Value of Work Send Their Representatives to the International Sessions

ARBITRATION TREATY RATIFICATION URGED

Commercial and Other Organizations Throughout Country Are Mailed Summary of Proposed Pact

BOTH SEXES ATTEND WORK OF AN EXPERT

Settlement of Jewish Race on Soil of Palestine in Future Advocated as an Aid to Better Knowledge

WORK OF AN EXPERT

Resolutions From 200 Bodies Representing Cities Aggregating 20,000,000 Population Sent to Senate

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The first universal races congress has been held at the University of London, Lord Wardale presiding. The total membership is about 2000, and some 300 delegates from universities, associations and governments were in attendance.

Papers on China, Japan, the Jewish race, the American negro, the African negro, etc., were presented for the consideration of the congress and in each case the paper had been written by a member of the people or race concerned.

The representatives of 50 different countries were present at the opening meeting of the universal races congress.

In his presidential address Lord Wardale stated that they had 1200 active members, and 900 passive members who were sufficiently interested in their proceedings to desire that all literature printed in connection with the congress might be forwarded to them.

Twenty-two different governments had sent eminent representatives to take part in the deliberations. Most of them regarded the congress as a fundamental if not an essential part of the great peace movement which was now taking possession of the conscience of the world. International misunderstandings might be shown, in nearly every case, to owe their origin to racial misunderstandings.

Thanks Tendered

Representatives of various governments including France, Turkey, Persia, Hungary, Canada and the United States, then expressed their appreciation of the welcome extended to them, after which Dr. Stanton Coit read a number of letters and telegrams from well-wishers, including Andrew Carnegie and Miss Olive Schreiner.

There was an interesting general discussion on race. In the afternoon, attention was particularly directed to "the present position of women," after a paper by Miss Margaret Noble of Calcutta.

At the second day's session the conference discussed the question of special conditions of progress. J. M. Robertson, M. P., stated that the whole question would not be solved merely by the attainment of parliamentary institutions.

Philippines Cited

Manuel E. Quezon said that their experience in the Philippines has been that the institutions of the west could be implanted and adopted by the people of the east, provided that the latter were first convinced that they were for their improvement and welfare.

Dr. Wu Ting Fang appealed for an international language, especially for orientals.

The Hon. G. R. Gokhale, speaking of India, stated that undoubtedly the reform measures of two years ago had arrested the growing estrangement between Europeans and Indians. Since then, the situation had undergone a steady and continuous change for the better. The political evolution to which Indian reformers looked forward was representative government on a democratic basis. The course of this evolution must be slow for India, but it need not be as slow as some people expected. The first requisites of improved relations on an enduring basis between Englishmen and Indians, was an unequivocal

(Continued on page five, column two)

LINER ARABIC BACK IN BOSTON SERVICE AFTER LONG ABSENCE

After an absence of about five years the White Star liner Arabic, Captain Finch, pushed up to her berth at Hoosac docks, Charlestown, today from Liverpool and Queenstown. On board the liner were 112 saloon, 235 second cabin and 346 steerage passengers.

The Arabic will remain in the Boston service until Feb. 1, when she will leave for her annual cruise in the Mediterranean. After that the vessel will return to the Boston service.

Captain Finch who was here two years ago in command of the steamer Cymric, reports that the running time from Dumbarton Rock to Boston light was seven days, eight hours and 28 minutes, the average speed being 15.47 knots an hour.

Reginald C. Foster, captain of the Harvard team that went abroad with Yale to compete in the Oxford and Cambridge athletic sports was among the saloon passengers. H. Jaques, one of the Harvard team, was also a passenger.

Mr. Jaques entered the half-mile and mile races, finishing third in the former and fourth in the latter. The games took place July 12, the English colleges winning by a score of five to four.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Jaques today, "Americans are better sprinters than the English, who excel in long distances."

The English do not train as hard as the Americans, and they lose a valuable asset in not specializing more."

Among the other saloon passengers were John P. Feeney, former mayor of Woburn and Mrs. Feeney; Walter A. White and Henry L. White of Roxbury; Dr. Michael W. White and William A. O'Brien of Somerville, Capt. Frederick McDonald, E. J. Adams of New York, and the following Bostonians: Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Angier; Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Crump, Madame Selfridge, Mrs. H. S. Selfridge, Miss Violet B. Selfridge, H. G. Selfridge, Jr., Miss Beatrice Selfridge, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wightman and H. C. Pell.

Miss Kate Phillips, a prominent English actress, and James C. Montgomery, engineer of the steamer Canopic, were also passengers.

PRESIDENT OFF FOR BEVERLY

WASHINGTON—President Taft will leave Washington late this afternoon for Beverly. He may remain in Beverly until Monday night and then go to New York and thence on Tuesday to Ocean Grove, N. J., where he will address a camp meeting on arbitration.

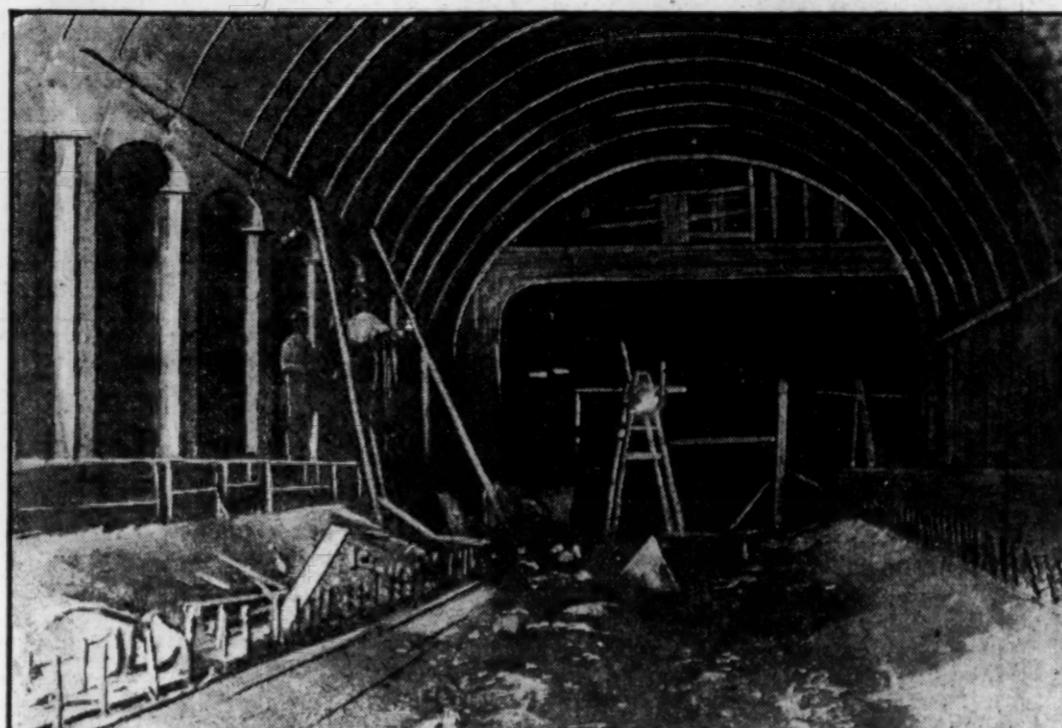
(Continued on page five, column two)

REPORT COTTON BILL TO SENATE

WASHINGTON—Senator Smoot (Rep., Utah), acting for the Senate finance committee, submitted to the Senate today the Democratic cotton tariff revision bill, with the adverse report of the committee.

(Continued on page two, column two)

PARK STREET TERMINAL OF CAMBRIDGE SUBWAY



Men are now at work smoothing the sides and roof of the big tunnel of concrete

HURRYING CAMBRIDGE SUBWAY TERMINAL

Excavating continues at the end of the Cambridge subway terminal beneath the Park street station, although the stairways and platforms connecting the old and new stations are ready for the final work and the entrances and exits connecting the street with the new station are walled in concrete and ready for the stairways and escalators. The tunnel through Beacon hill is already electrically lighted.

The central platform upon both sides of which the trains will run in seems narrow, but it is to be used only for outgoing passengers and there will be a train on each side during rush hours. A large stairway connects the old station level with the new in the center.

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Long, cylindrical buckets are still rising through a small aperture in the roof of the old and the new subways to the street carrying the earth which is being dug from under Tremont street. A maze of timber construction supports the concrete and stick up around the openings on the street at frequent intervals will, it is expected, within a month be incased in concrete.

It is understood that the entire work of the contractor will be finished within that time and ready for the crews of the Boston Elevated to install the equipment.

A large part of the station is finished.

WOOL AND FREE LIST TARIFF BILLS AGREED ON FOR TWO HOUSES

WASHINGTON—An agreement on the farmers' free list bill and the wool bill by the sub-committee on conference was reached today by Senator La Follette (Rep., Wis.) and Representative Underwood (Dem., Ala.).

Mr. Underwood announced that the agreement was practically certain to go through, although it must now be submitted to the other conferees for approval.

It is understood that the agreement includes removal of lemons from the free list.

It was understood that Mr. Underwood was willing to compromise on 28 per cent for raw wool, if assured that this would pass the Senate. A canvass of the Senate is being made this afternoon.

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(Continued on page two, column two)

NEW JUDGES TAKE OATH

John B. Ratigan of Worcester and Hugo A. Dubuque of Fall River, recent appointees of Governor Foss to judgehips on the superior court bench, called on the Governor this afternoon and took their oath of office.

(Continued on page two, column two)

AGREE TO CHANGED STATEHOOD BILL

WASHINGTON—The House today agreed, without division, to the Senate amendments to the bill, admitting Arizona and New Mexico to statehood. It now goes to the President.

(Continued on page two, column four)

COMPLETING PLANS FOR THE AERO RACES FOR CASH AWARDS AT THE SQUANTUM FIELD

Final arrangements are being made this afternoon for the two \$10,000 races, one for monoplanes and the other for biplanes, that are to be the leading features of the approaching Harvard-Boston area meet, and intense interest is centered on the contests for supremacy in aviation which are scheduled to open at Squantum Aug. 26.

Upward of \$50,000 in prizes will be offered to the competing aviators and possibly the amount may reach \$65,000 to \$75,000.

Manager Claffin today is considering

the biplane race proposition, which

contemplates an award of prizes similar to the Globe's monoplane contest offer, for a flight over the same route on the Saturday before Labor day, the newspapers of Nashua, Worcester, Providence, and perhaps other cities on the route, sharing in the expense.

There will be at least one cross-country flight each day of the meet and speed racing daily is scheduled also, as well as endurance tests.

Practically all of the well-known aviators of this country and some of

the most famous fliers abroad are now entered, for the Harvard-Boston meet.

Telegrams from Harry N. Atwood, the Boston aviator, announced that he expects to arrive from St. Louis Aug. 25, making the cross-country flight of 1540 miles in 10 to 15 days, in order to be here at the meet.

Charles T. Weymann is expected to arrive next Saturday from France with a monoplane and a biplane to take part in the meet.

Claude Grahame-White, Maurice Tabu-

(Continued on page two, column one)

DR. WILEY'S OFFICIAL FOES ADMIT SECRET WORK IN THE NIGHT

Dr. Dunlap, Member of Remsen Board, Tells Congress Committee How Rusby Charge Was Prepared

ACCUSED NOT TOLD

Every Precaution Taken to Prevent the Chief Chemist Discovering What Was Going on Against Him

WASHINGTON—That great care was exercised in keeping the charges against Dr. Wiley in the Dr. Rusby case from the chief of the bureau of chemistry before Secretary Wilson had an opportunity to act on them was brought out in today's hearing before the House com-

(Continued on page two, column six)

REPUBLICANS TALK OF TARIFF AS ISSUE FOR FALL CAMPAIGN

Said to Believe There Is Enough Hostility to Democratic Program to Assure Victory at the Polls

AWAIT PRIMARIES

Three Candidates for Governor Actively Pushing Their Canvass in Various Parts of the State

Many leading Republicans of Massachusetts are understood to be considering the advisability of bringing the tariff issue into the state campaign this fall, believing that enough hostility to this feature of the Democratic program may be aroused to insure the defeat of the Democratic candidate for Governor.

It is said to be the plan of these Republicans to use this issue particularly in the manufacturing centers, pointing out that the Democrats in Congress have shaped a tariff policy which may seriously affect the Bay state workingman in that it calls for the reduction of duties on products manufactured largely in New England and particularly in Massachusetts.

These representatives believe that the voting population of the big manufacturing cities can be aroused against Democratic doctrines and thus persuaded to help to bring Massachusetts back into the Republican column.

It is understood to be the plan to wait until after a Republican candidate for Governor has been chosen at the state primaries in September before forcing the tariff issue to the front.

Meanwhile the three Republican candidates for the gubernatorial nomination are actively pushing their respective campaigns. Speaker Joseph Walker today plans to confer with his campaign managers and meet many voters in Leominster, Gardner, Templeton, Athol, Winchendon, Hubbardston, Westminster and Fitchburg.

At Athol Mr. Walker expects to be the guest of former Representative James Oliver and to meet a delegation of the town's voters at the Pequod house.

Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham this afternoon is to be the guest of Salem Republicans headed by former Mayor Joseph N. Peterson of that city at the Ferncroft inn, Danvers. About 200 Republicans, most of whom are friendly to Mr. Frothingham's candidacy, are expected to attend. Wednesday the Lieutenant-Governor arranged campaign details with his manager in Fitchburg.

While Representative Norman H. White is looking personally after his campaign interests in New Bedford today his assistants in his Boston office are arranging for the distribution of much campaign literature in his behalf.

Arrangements are being made for

(Continued on page two, column seven)

NEW PARK STREET SUBWAY ENTRANCE



As exits and inlets to terminal of Cambridge tunnel look at Tremont street on each side of Winter

U. S. DIVIDED INTO FIVE ZONES FOR RAILROAD RATES

WASHINGTON—In order to facilitate ordering new railroad rates throughout the United States the interstate commerce commission divided the country into five "zones" or territories today, zone No. 1 lying west of a line extending southwestward from Grand Portage, Mich., along the Arkansas-Oklahoma state line to the gulf. The other four zones comprise the territory east of this line.

The same order likewise denied the applications for the trans-continental freight bureau to establish rates from eastern freight bureaus to intermediate points in the middle western states and Canada, which are higher than those to the Pacific coast.

All that these stockholders desire, they say, is "shares of stock equal in value and security to those they are asked to give up."

F. S. Mead of the protective committee of West End stockholders today hinted that there were strong Elevated influences affecting the vote of the directors recommending acceptance of the bill.

George S. Baldwin, another member of the protective committee, says that there should be an examination into the condition of the Elevated before any consummation of the merger, and that such an examination would be only businesslike.

From the protective committee, there is the group of stockholders headed by Francis W. Welch, who thinks seven per cent too low a rate of dividends, and a large group of conservative stockholders who believe that the interests of the West End will be best conserved by consolidation.

All these varying interests will have

WEST END HOLDERS DENY STANDING IN DEVELOPMENT'S WAY

West End stockholders who are opposed to the bill to consolidate the West End with the Elevated deny that they are standing in the way of transit development in opposing the terms under which they are asked to exchange their stock for that of the Elevated.

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This information was given out today by Senator Charles V. Blanchard of Somerville, chairman of the redistricting committee, who announces that the first public hearing will be held at room 429 at the State House on Aug. 17.

The redistricting bill gives this state two new congressional districts, and two congressmen in addition to the 14 now representing the state. Another redistricting will not come until after the next national census in 1920.

Although official notice from Washington to begin the work has not been received by the committee, Senator Blanchard said, the work will be started, President Taft having signed the redistricting bill. The official notification is expected daily. The date for the first meeting of the committee has not been set. It will be devoted to organization and to assigning the members to their portion of the work.

The eastern section of the state will gain the two new districts, according to Senator Blanchard, but their location is as yet uncertain.

Although Boston's increase in population might warrant a fourth congressional district in the city, this will probably not be done, he said. Some of the wards of Boston may be included in a new district to be made up in part of outlying towns.

The three Boston congressional districts have gone Democratic ever since their establishment in 1901, and some members of the committee believe that if one of the new districts were made up

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COMPLETING PLANS
OF HARVARD-BOSTON
AERO RACING MEET

(Continued from page one)

teau, and possibly Tom Sopwith from across the water will compete against the Americans in their monoplanes.

Harry N. Atwood, Earl L. Ovington, Lincoln Beachey, Charles F. Willard, A. J. Cummings, J. A. D. McCurdy, James V. Martin, and possibly Miss Harriet Quimby, Glenn Curtiss, with Merrill, Webster, Reynolds and Page from the Burgess-Wright camp, are American aviators scheduled to fly. Ronald Garros, Rene Barrier and Edmond Audemars are expected to come to Boston from the Chicago meet.

Among the cross-country flights under consideration are one to Concord, over the route of Paul Revere, one to Gloucester, over city and bay, and one to Providence. Labor day, the last day of the meet, will see a cross-country flight of over 160 miles for prizes to monoplane aviators totaling \$10,000, offered by General Charles H. Taylor, publisher of the Boston Globe. The route is from Boston to Nashua, N. H., to Worcester, Mass., to Providence, R. I., and from Providence to the aviation field near Boston.

Among new features will be the dropping of 100-pound weights and hurdle racing.

AUGUSTA, Me.—St. Croix Johnston sailed a Moisant monoplane 25 miles up and down the Kennebec valley late Wednesday and gave Maine people a glimpse of an aeroplane in action.

PARIS—Jules Vedrines broke the record for a single long-distance flight Wednesday competing for the Michelin cup. He covered 800 kilometers (496.8 miles) in 7h. 56m. 58s.

Vedrines flew over a measured course of 101 kilometers. When he had made the round trip eight times he did not come down, but continued, with the purpose of remaining in the air for 15 hours.

QUINCY, Mass.—A mortgage of \$700 on an aeroplane has been recorded by the Alleas Aviation Company. The aeroplane is owned by Alphonse Rand. This is the first mortgage of an aeroplane in the history of aviation.

HAMBURG, Ger.—In accordance with the wish of Emperor William, aeroplanes will participate for the first time in the army maneuvers to be held near Altona Aug. 26.

VACATION SCHOOL
HAS EXHIBITION

WINCHESTER, Mass.—Exhibitions of work done by the pupils of vacation school conducted by members of the Fortnightly Club were given today at the closing exercises held in Chapin school. The sewing department was under the direction of Mrs. Walker of Cambridge and Mrs. Phillips of Winchester and the intermediate class was conducted by Miss Navin and Miss Homer, while the kindergarten was in charge of Miss Coleman, Wilmington, assisted by Miss Edith Adams of Winchester and the nursery in charge of Miss Cullen and Miss Cody. The vacation opened July 1.

GOVERNOR TENER
AT ELKS' OUTING

SALEM, N. H.—Governor Tener of Pennsylvania was the principal speaker Wednesday at the annual outing at Canobie lake of the Lawrence, Mass., lodge of Elks.

A ball game between the married and single men resulted in victory for the former. Running races and other sports were included in the day's events.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudville.
MAJESTIC—"Clarice."
SHUBERT—"Over Night."

NEW YORK
COHAN—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
CHITRONE—"The Man Dreams."
HAMMERSTEIN—Vaudville.
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."

CHICAGO
OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
MAJESTIC—Vaudville.
OPERA HOUSE—"Miss Fix-It."
WHITNEY—"Dear Old Billy."

G. W. PERKINS CALLS
SHERMAN LAW REAL
MENACE TO BUSINESS

(Continued from page one)

know if Mr. Perkins agreed with Judge Gary as to the necessity for strict government regulation of corporations, even as to prices.

"I agree with Judge Gary that we should have some constructive action," Mr. Perkins asserted. "But I don't agree with him as to government regulation of prices. That is the very last thing that ought to be done. But as between even that extreme and going on as we are now, I prefer that limit."

"Can you propose any action that would remedy present conditions?" asked Mr. Gardner (Rep. Mass.)

"Yes," answered Mr. Perkins, "one thing you can do that would stop speculation in New York and prevent conditions which cause panics, would be to prevent the banks of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis from sending their money to New York in the summer, putting it out in call loans, and then disrupting conditions by pulling it out on short notice and taking it back in the fall to finance the crops. This gives us a high money market when we need low money for commercial purposes."

Mr. Perkins declared that he was not cognizant of the wire pool before it was exposed by prosecution.

Mr. Gardner of the committee expressed surprise that a director in the United States Steel Corporation could be ignorant of such a combination.

Mr. Perkins replied that it might be possible for the subsidiaries to pursue certain policies without notifying the directors of the Steel corporation.

Mr. Perkins explained that by taking over the T. C. I. the Steel corporation helped two situations resulting from the panic. One was to relieve Moore & Schley, which firm could not meet its time loans and turn money over to the Lincoln Trust Company and the Trust Company of America. This the witness said turned the tide of the panic.

THOUSANDS MARCH
IN BIG PARADE
OF NEGRO ELKS

Thousands of the negro members of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World paraded through Boston's principal streets this afternoon following their convention. Israel Rue was chief marshal and Louis E. Dunbar chief of staff.

There were several bands in the long winding column. Catto Lodge of Philadelphia had its own, composed of 30 pieces. The route of the parade was Berkeley street, to Columbus avenue, to Park square, to Boylston street, to Tremont street, to Bromfield street, to Washington street, to School street, to Beacon street, to Arlington street, to Berkeley street, to Columbus avenue, to Columbus square, where it was reviewed upon the Nationalists to cut down the government's Quebec strength.

2-CENT POST PLAN
DECLINED BY U. S.

FOREIGN TRADE
IMPROVING HERE

Indications at present point to a picking up of foreign trade, and for the first time in several months every birth at the Hoosac docks, Charlestown, was occupied by a foreign steamer this morning.

The Danish steamer *Louisiana*, which arrived late Wednesday, is discharging at pier 40, while the Red Star liner *Manitou* was at pier 41, preparing to leave for Antwerp. She sailed shortly before noon. At pier 42 is berthed the Warren liner *Sagamore*, and at 43 is the White Star liner *Canopic*. The last pier, 45, is occupied by the Arabic, which arrived today from Liverpool and Queenstown.

ASTORIA OPENS CENTENNIAL

ASTORIA, Ore.—Astoria today opened a centennial exposition to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of its settlement.

RECEPTION TO NORMAN H. WHITE

About 200 supporters of Norman H. White for Governor will tender him a reception at the Hotel Worthy, Springfield, on Friday evening.

AT THE THEATERS

CANOPIC FREED

All of the steerage passengers of the White Star liner *Canopic*, Captain Carter, which were taken off the vessel to Gallup's island when she arrived here from Mediterranean ports were released this afternoon and brought to the White Star pier in Charlestown by the tug Vigilant and the steamer Monitor.

The detention of the 1200 passengers was expensive to the White Star Line Company, \$2 each day for each immigrant being charged.

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SETTLEMENT CHILDREN VISIT FRANKLIN PARK

If you have never seen many trees and are not used to the way they grow straight up from the ground and spread their broad green branches against the blue of the sky, and even though you have seen them, if you are not accustomed to seeing them growing together, waving and bending, casting flickering patches of golden sunshines and deep green shadow underneath; and moreover, if you do not know the feeling of the yielding turf beneath your feet, then you can understand how it seemed to the hundreds of boys and girls from the settlement houses who were taken to Franklin park Wednesday afternoon for a mid-summer festival, and how it was they were at first overawed and did not sing their songs and play their games with their accustomed energy.

The boys were the first to regain their composure. They went off to a part of the grounds by themselves and soon the air resounded with their excitement. They screamed and yelled and as if that were not enough rolled over and over on the ground. They had baseball, spoon races, potato races, three-legged races, relay races, sack races, wheelbarrow races and obstacle races.

Meanwhile the girls carried out their program on the other side of the knoll. They had games and songs and folk dances. A regular program had been arranged, groups from the different houses each contributing something. A space under the tall trees was marked off by broad canvas bands and the groups came out one at a time to do their part and then resume their places among the spectators.

Fifteen or twenty little girls not more than 5 or 6 years old gave a trio of Spanish folk songs. Over their holiday dresses they wore black boleros and bows of green and white. Each little girl carried a dolly hugged close to her little heart. They sang first a dolly song, then the "Little White Pigeon" and after that "San Sereni, the Holy Hearted." The children from Jamaica Plain Neighborhood house gave a May-pole dance.

Little girls from Lincoln house, wearing aprons and head-dresses that talked of Bohemian lands, sang and danced first a "poor white" dialect piece, "Skip to Ma'Lu," following it with a "Strazak," or Bohemian dance. They gave it with the graceful abandon they could in their own settlement house. Ellis Memorial, Robert Gould Shaw house, Ruggles street and Cottage place neighborhood houses, Stearns neighborhood, the Elizabeth Peabody, Social service, Roxbury neighborhood, Dorchester and South End houses were the others which took part in the games and contests.

After the program there was free play for all in different groups. By that time the girls were more at home and the air resounded gaily with "Heigh-ho" deley-oh, the Farmer in the Dell," "The Muffin Man," "The Mystery Man," "Ride a Cock Horse," and other old familiar. Some of the little girls had never played out of doors before except on the public playgrounds, the brick pavements and the asphalt streets. It was a novelty to which they could not become accustomed, but they enjoyed it all the way down to the tips of their dancing toes. Some of them went off on long walks to see still more of the green and beauty about them, but most of them stayed close to the main groups, thus feeling more comfortable in all that vastness.

Each house had its colors which were worn by the children in different ways. On the girls they were arranged conspicuously as baldrics or sashes, or on their heads. The boys wore them more quietly as bands on their sleeves or badges on their coats or shirts. The boys, however, were also decorated with huge numbers done on big squares of brown paper and pinned to their shirts between their shoulder blades with one large safety pin. There they fluttered and flopped for all the world like cherub's wings. According to the instructors who had them in charge the simile was not unlike, for with all their whooping and yelling, their dirty faces and torn clothes, there was no quarreling and little roughness and everything passed off as happily as the most sanguine could desire.

The festival was the first of the mid-summer events, which it is hoped will be given annually hereafter. It was under the auspices of the Boston Social Union, which is a federation of the settlement houses of Greater Boston, all the settlements being invited to take part, and was given with the thought that such an

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VICTORY OR DEFEAT OF VETO WILL BE BY NARROWEST MARGIN

occasion would stimulate the work at the different houses and create a broader interest among them, as well as giving a point to work toward in the summer schedule.

The festival practically closes the summer work of the settlements. A few of them are in session a little longer and will be stopped to give the workers an opportunity for recreation before taking up activities for the winter.

CONCERTS ARRANGED BY THE MUNICIPAL AND PARK OFFICIALS

The Municipal band of Boston gives a concert tonight at Edward Everett square, at 8 p. m., with the following program: March, "The Banner," von Blon; overture, "Franz Schubert," Suppe; selection from "The Three Twins," Hoschka; waltz, Waldteufel; idyl, "The Forge in the Forest," Michaelis; selection from "The Red Mill," Herbert; ballet music from "Henry VIII," Saens; intermezzo from "Tales of Hoffmann," Offenbach; selection from "The Balkan Princess," Rubens.

The city musicians will play at G and Sixth streets, South Boston, Friday, at 8 p. m., the following: March, "National Emblem," Bagley; overture, "Zampa," Herold; selection from "Chocolate Soldier," Strauss; waltz, "Espana," Waldteufel; popular gops; selections from "The Spring Maid," Reinhardt; "Cavalry Charge," Lunders; fantaisie of Irish, English and Scotch airs, Baetens; march, "Up the Street," Morse.

The metropolitan park commission offers a concert by Stiles Eighth Regiment Band, M. V. M., Harry E. Stiles, chief musician, at Melrose common tonight at 7:30 o'clock. The program: March, national emblem, Bagley; medley, Von Tilzer; solo for cornet, by B. B. Keyes; overture, "Poet and Peasant," Suppe; hits by Harry Lauder; duet from "Il Trovatore," Verdi; "A Day in Camp," Keyes; selection, "Spring Maid," Reinhardt.

The commission presents the Melrose Orchestral Association Band, Robert C. Mauser, bandmaster, at Fellsmere park, Malden, Saturday, Aug. 12, 4 to 6 o'clock p. m.: March, "Niebelungen," Wagner; overture, "Raymond," Thomas; cornet solo by John E. Dyer; "The Teddy Bear Picnic," Brattton; selection, "Meistofele," Boito; selection, "Amorita," Czibulka; clarinet solo by William A. Brewster; idyl, "Forest Whispers," Lossey; dance from "Madame Sherry," Hoschka; selection, "A Trip to Japan," Klein.

SOUTH BOSTON CHILDREN SAIL
Over 300 South Boston children boarded the steamer Monitor today and sailed on the Randidge excursion to Bumkins island.

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

We have good reason to know that the majority of highly skilled golfers fully realize the bad influence exercised on the game by recent developments in the manufacture of golf balls, says the London Field. But we have been led to believe that the far more numerous class, containing those who receive a considerable number of strokes from scratch men, was opposed to any attempt to check by legislation the use of these far-flying, long-running balls. Primarily the question of standardizing a ball for use in the championships is only of academic interest to those not qualified to enter at least for the amateur event. But he would be dull of intellect who failed to perceive that the championship ball should be used on more than two occasions during the year. It is therefore gratifying to read in the Sportman of July 22 a letter from one whose signature implies that his allowance of strokes is six, pleading that the guttie may be restored to its position as the universally used implement of the game.

We are entirely in sympathy with the arguments which he adduces in support of his plea, but we fear that they will fail of success, because the rubber-cored ball affords greater physical pleasure to the hitter of it than the guttie. All games are or ought to be played for pleasure. Therefore, at golf it is right and proper that nothing which contributes to the satisfaction of the player should be omitted from it. But in the successful playing of every game there is pleasure intellectual as well as physical.

The former cannot be enjoyed unless the implements of the game are at once reliable and reasonably difficult to use. In our view—and we are supported by numerous correspondents—a ball such as we have made to our specifications fulfills all the necessary conditions. The feel of it on the club at the moment of impact is as pleasing as that of any other ball, and when a man drives it a long way or places it near to the hole by a deft approach stroke he has the satisfaction of knowing that his own skill has been the main factor in its success.

We print below a letter from a London golfer who proposes specifications for a standard ball which would undoubtedly improve the game, though they do not go so far as those adopted by us in making our experiment. By the same post we received a criticism of the Field ball from the secretary of one of the clubs which sends a delegate

COLONIAL CARNIVAL HELD BY PLYMPTON

PLYMPTON, Mass.—A colonial carnival was held on Plympton Green Wednesday afternoon and evening. It was given under the auspices of the Li-Association. Scenes from the early history of the town were presented with tableaux representing happenings in the life of Deborah Sampson, the revolutionary heroine, whose birthplace is still standing on Elm street. It was a benefit for the library association.

Deborah Sampson was a native of Plympton and was born Dec. 17, 1760. When the revolutionary war broke out she made herself a man's uniform and enlisted in the colonial army under the name of Robert Shurtleff. She was sent to West Point and while on the skirmish line was wounded. She was in the battle which repulsed the British at Yorktown and was present at the surrender to Lord Cornwallis.

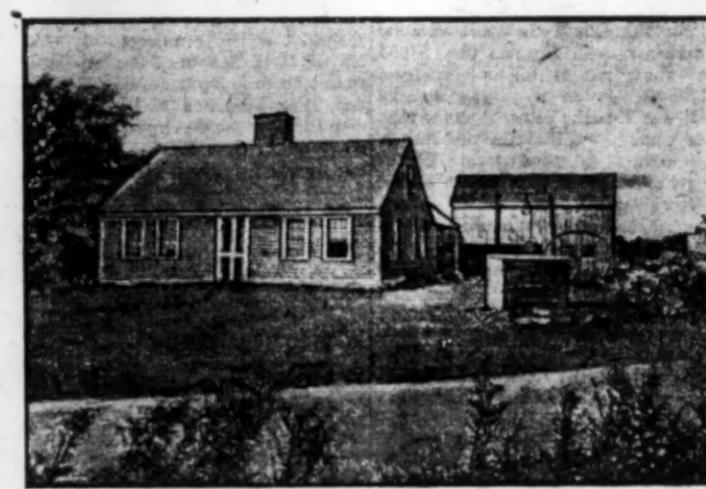
Her identity was finally discovered. The fact was reported to General Washington and after a conference with him Miss Sampson was sent back to her home in Middleboro, having served in the army about two years. After the revolutionary war she was a guest of General Washington at his home at Mt. Vernon, Va.

On Plympton Green is a large boulder

erected a number of years ago by the members of the Deborah Sampson chapter, Daughters of the Revolution. Only a short distance from the green is the birthplace of Miss Sampson. It is one of the old landmarks of the town and is visited by hundreds of people during the summer months. The house is in good condition.

The green was decorated. Tables were arranged for the sale of food, candy and useful and fancy articles. The tables were in charge of the descendants of the old residents, Churchills, Perrins, Sampsons, Bradfords and the committee are: Supper, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Page, Mr. and Mrs. William G. MacKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Dennett, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. Buckham, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Peck, Mrs. Phillip Hoffman and the Rev. T. F. Norris; aids, Misses Bessie N. Page, Georgia A. Barton and Edith Seib; pageant, etc., historian, John Sherman; tableaux, Miss Nellie F. Sherman, Miss Bessie W. Sherman, Mrs. Herbert H. Duesbury, Miss Marjorie Burbank and Mrs. C. T. Torrey. The tables have been assigned to the following descendants of the early settlers of the town: Useful, Luke Perkins, Miss Helen Perkins, Mrs. Charles B. Perkins, Miss Beatrice A. Reed, Mrs. Herbert H. Duesbury, Charles B. Perkins and Wallace S. Wright; fancy and souvenir, George Sampson, Miss Winnifred S. Wright, Nellie F. Sherman and Helen S. Robbins; Alexander C. Wright and B. Ellis Wright; apron, Adam Wright, Mrs. Lloyd D. Wright, Miss Elizabeth Wright, Mrs. George L. Reed, Lloyd D. Wright and George L. Reed; candy and cake, Samuel Bradford, Mrs. M. P. Bradford, Mrs. Horace C. Bradford, Miss Florence J. Shaw, Prince and Horace Bradford; flowers and plants, Mrs. John Fuller, Samuel Fuller, Miss Clara L. Fuller, Mrs. James Collins, Jr., Frank A. Fuller and James Collins, Jr.; grab, William Churchill, Mrs. William Perkins, Mrs. Alexander Churchill; ice cream, John Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Robbins, and Eugene A. Wright; lemonade and fruit, Misses Susie Duesbury, Viola Norris, Marion Estes, Bessie NeSmith and Stella F. Nesmith.

BIRTHPLACE OF DEBORAH SAMPSON



Old house in Plympton, Mass., standing near scene of carnival commemorating deeds of revolutionary heroine

U. S. WOULD FIX POSTAL RATE ON PUBLISHERS' WORD

PHILADELPHIA—If the government decides to increase the postal rate on advertising matter of magazines apart from the reading matter there will be no general ripping apart of the periodicals to weigh them, but the increased rate will be levied upon the strength of publishers' statements. Each month the publishers will be required to file a certificate showing the actual amount of reading and advertising matter in their periodicals.

RANDOLPH, MASS.—An unusual situation exists in the ninth Norfolk representative district, which includes the towns of Stoughton, Sharon and Randolph.

A 10-year agreement among the Republican committees of the three towns gives Sharon the nominee for two years and the remaining towns the nominee for four years each.

Sharon took its two years first, then Stoughton had two years and last year Randolph Republicans nominated a candidate in the person of Daniel B. White, who was unexpectedly defeated by Jeremiah O'Leary of Sharon, the Democratic candidate. This was brought about, so local Republicans say, by a combination of Republicans of Stoughton and Sharon.

This year it is again Randolph's privilege to name the Republican nominee, but on account of conditions no candidate has appeared. It is claimed the conditions of a year ago still exist and that Republicans in Stoughton and Sharon are at work again in the interests of Representative O'Leary, who is a candidate for reelection.

Local Republicans are stirred up over the situation and say that they will oppose any effort to name a candidate from the other two towns.

BOSTON TOURISTS LEAVE GENEVA FOR RETURN TO PARIS

GENEVA, Switzerland—The Boston Chamber of Commerce party, now nearing the end of its tour of Europe, which arrived in this city Wednesday, left today for its second visit to Paris. There it will remain until Aug. 16, leaving at 8:30 for Cherbourg, from which port, the delegation will sail on the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, due at New York Aug. 23.

The party gave special attention here to the port and its docks, the extensive electrical development due to the unlimited water power, the municipal water works, hydraulic power and lighting plants, the government-owned railroad and the public information bureau.

BOY SCOUTS HIKE TO PORTSMOUTH

DOVER, N. H.—Joseph Russell and Samuel Fox, walking members of the Boy Scouts of America who are bound for the Pacific coast, have Portsmouth for their next objective point today, a hike of about 12 miles. Wednesday they traveled from Kennebunk to this city, covering 28 miles, over a dusty road with the temperature up among the high figures. Here they sold many of their pictures and called on the mayor.

On their way to Boston they will pass through Hampton, N. H., Newburyport, Ipswich, Beverly, Salem and Lynn.

REUNION OF ARMY OF PHILIPPINES

DETROIT, Mich.—Delegates to the annual reunion of the army of the Philippines arrived today and were assigned to quarters. The first business session of the convention is scheduled for tonight. W. H. Keating of Okaloosa, Fla., who is first senior vice-commander of the order, is the logical candidate to head the organization next year.

A LONDON GOLFER

DENVER PREPARING FOR 100,000 VISITORS TO CONCLAVE IN 1913

DENVER, Colo.—William B. Melish, grand master of the Knights Templars, and other officers of the order will be in Denver within the next two weeks to discuss plans for the triennial conclave to be held in Denver in August, 1913, and to make hotel reservations for the headquarters of the grand commandery.

"I believe that there will be considerably over 100,000 visitors in Denver during the conclave," said W. F. R. Mills, secretary of the hotel committee. "Denver will not have the least difficulty in handling a crowd of that size."

BOSTON MAN BUYS MANSFIELD MINE

MANSFIELD, Mass.—About 1700 acres of land, including several farms, principally in the western part of Mansfield, have been sold by Irving McD. Gaffield, receiver of the Massachusetts Coal & Power Company, to Joseph Hale of Boston, with leases and mining rights covering about 480 acres. The price paid was between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

OPEN-AIR BOAT TAKES 271 ON SAIL

The floating hospital cruised to Long Island today with 271 aboard, including 75 mothers and 16 children.

It is Mildred Hall day, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Hall are the subscribers. Tonight's cruise will be James McMillan 2d night, and Mrs. James McMillan is the subscriber.



Some one rather cleverly defined a university as a log with himself on one end of it and Dr. Holmes on the other.

In the same way, a successful agricultural paper may be defined as a log with a competent editor on one end and a prosperous farmer on the other. It is the intimate and close relation between the man who edits Farm and Fireside and the farmer who reads it that makes advertising in it so effective.

Farm and Fireside is an authority to the farmer who reads it. This authority extends to the advertising. It not only places the advertising where the farmer can see it, but it places it there with a certain endorsement. If you knew the facts about Farm and Fireside with the half a million prosperous farmers who read it, your list would contain a generous allowance of insertions in

FARM AND FIRESIDE

THE NATIONAL FARM PAPER
New York Springfield, Ohio Chicago

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD

These committees have been appointed by the Baptist church for activities after the union services with the Congregational and Methodist churches end: Baptismal, S. A. Lenfest, W. H. Knight, Mrs. G. W. Eaton, Mrs. Mary C. Bowditch, John Hendrickson, Mrs. F. I. Wilkins, Mrs. Mary G. Bowditch, Marjorie Cartwright, R. E. Jackson, Mina B. Eaton, Effie Carlson, Theresa W. Hendrickson; social, Mrs. H. S. Bouve, Mrs. P. B. Evans, Mrs. Josiah S. Bonney, Miss Jennie A. Spaulding, Harold G. Watkins, George M. Daland, Mrs. W. O. Cartwright; missionary, Mrs. E. P. Conlon, Mrs. L. E. Howlett, L. E. Howlett, Harry Haskell, Mrs. G. W. Rickards, Miss Annie L. Brown, William A. Thibodeau.

The assessors expect to announce the tax rate Aug. 15. In spite of the fact that there has been a big increase in metropolitan park and sewer taxes, with the new Charles river basin tax of \$2312.09, Chairman Parker says that it will probably not go higher than the present rate of \$20.50.

MALDEN

The several lodges of Red Men of this city, who will entertain members of the order from all parts of New England on Red Men's day, Sept. 21, have appointed these committeemen to have charge of the events: Chairman, Charles G. Warren; secretary, William T. Smart; assistant secretary, Miss Edna Kaufman; treasurer, Benjamin R. Ambrose; finance and printing, B. A. Hall, C. E. Wettergreen, Fred Swanson, R. H. Cartwright, Miss Elsie Frye, Mary E. Mitchell, Maud Rand and Eva Pierce; entertainment, William T. Smart, C. G. Warren, Eliza Oakland and Emma Taylor; music, William F. Russell, E. M. Hunnewell and Henry J. Whyte; parade, Maj. Philip V. Mingo, J. Norman Hopkins and Henry M. Ricker; prizes, Herbert A. Stevens, Fabian H. Brook, Lucy Cooper and Eliza Allard.

CHANGE IN THE NEW PEACE TREATIES IS ASKED BY SENATORS

WASHINGTON—It is believed today that it will be necessary to change the arbitration treaties between the United States and Great Britain and the United States and France in order to induce the Senate to act favorably upon them.

This conclusion is the result of the consideration of the documents by the Senate committee on foreign relations which after two long sittings adjourned on Wednesday to meet again Saturday. Both meetings were devoted to the consideration of the documents on their merits, first with Secretary Knox and then without the secretary's aid.

No effort was made to have the treaties reported, and it became extremely doubtful to some of the friends of the administration whether such a course would be wise at present, owing to objections to some present features of the conventions.

Especial objection was made at both sittings to the provision submitting questions of difference to the joint high commission of inquiry, but fault also was found with the provision in the French treaty authorizing ratification by that government in accordance with the procedure required by the laws of France, and with the condition in the British treaty that matters affecting dependencies of Great Britain shall be submitted to the government of such dependencies.

It was contended that the latter clause might lead to undesirable complications and that the former might necessitate a change in the method of procedure in his country. But, despite all these objections, it became evident that the power conferred upon the joint commission is the only real obstacle to early action.

Several senators expressed unalterable opposition to this provision and more than one proposal was made that the paragraph be eliminated, or, at least modified. No motion was made to this effect, but if there had been a vote it probably would have carried. The magnitude of the extent of this criticism will be brought to the President's attention and some senators will urge the cancellation of the provision.

Many of the members of the committee expressed themselves as friendly to the general plan of the treaties.

Secretary Knox remained with the committee for more than an hour explaining the obscure points and meeting the objections of senators and others. He especially undertook to show that the agreements rob the Senate of none of its constitutional privileges.

Opposition to the treaties on the ground that the Monroe doctrine would virtually be abrogated so far as those two nations were concerned, is not taken seriously by President Taft and Secretary Knox.

The President explained to callers that the Monroe doctrine was a "policy" recognized by several European governments, notably England. The arbitration treaties, he said, do not provide that "policies" of another party to them shall be subjected to arbitration.

Questions arising under the Monroe doctrine might be referred to a joint high commission provided for in the treaties, but would not go to an arbitration court.

The committee's recommendations under the treaties are not necessarily binding, but as the recommendations would not be made for a long period after the questions at issue are submitted, the effect might be the same as if put before an arbitral tribunal.

Mr. Knox urged ratification of the treaties because under their terms arbitration is made to cover all questions which are justifiable in their nature. He said that in this respect the agreements mark distinct progress over the arbitration treaties of 1908.

The principal point of attack was the paragraph in the third article allowing the joint high commission of inquiry to determine whether a given matter is arbitrable. The objection was made that the effect would be to deprive the Senate of its duty of settling all such points.

Mr. Knox said in reply that in ratifying the general treaty authorizing such a course the Senate would be exercising its option by wholesale. Meeting the convention, senators urged the right and duty of the Senate under the constitution to pass separately upon all conventions with other countries.

They did not believe that the Senate had the right to delegate this power. The secretary held firmly to the contention.

tion that there would be neither abrogation nor delegation.

During the meeting Senator Clarke of Arkansas spoke of the desirability of postponement of action until next December, but this idea was opposed by Senator Root as unwise, and in a way disconcerting to the other countries involved.

RACES CONGRESS IN LONDON SHOWS MEN FROM 50 COUNTRIES

(Continued from page one)

ocal declaration on England's part of her resolve to help forward the growth of representative institutions in India.

American Work Told

At the afternoon session questions of international economics and peaceful contact between civilizations were discussed. Under the latter heading Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead described the work of the school peace league formed in America. Dr. Ferdinand Tonnes of Kiel, proposed that there should be reorganization of the press, with a view to its promoting kindlier feelings between nations and races. The congress then adjourned until the following day.

The Gaekwar of Baroda presided at the third day's session when Dr. Felix Adler of New York opened a discussion on "The Modern Conscience in Relation to Racial Questions."

In his opinion two practical results seemed desirable. The first was that civilized nations should treat backward nations with more humanity and intelligence, the second was that colonial administration should make a sympathetic study of the customs, manners, laws and religion of the peoples to whom they were supposed to bring civilization.

Palestine Desired

Israel Zangwill, speaking of the Jewish races, said that the preservation of the Jews, whether as a race or as a religious community, was not a part of the world's duty. Their salvation must come from themselves. He thought some territory, Palestine for preference, should be set aside for them.

Dr. L. Zollscham of Vienna, agreed with the last speaker that in order to keep the Jewish race pure and flourishing there should be a settlement on the ancient soil of Palestine. Such a settlement might benefit the whole world, for no race could bridge over the gulf between the east and west as well as the Jews, who were orientals accustomed to the life and views of the west and thus enabled to understand both parties.

WEST END HOLDERS DENY STANDING IN DEVELOPMENT'S WAY

BROOKLINE MAN COMPOSES MUSIC PLAYED BY BAND



(Photo by Garo studio, Boston)

JOHN H. DENESMORE

At the weekly band concert by D'Avino's on the Cypress street playgrounds, Brookline, Wednesday night a musical number entitled "The Lamb of God" was played for the first time by any band. The composer is John H. Denesmore, a member of the music committee of the Education Society of Brookline.

Mr. Denesmore was the author of the Hasty Pudding show called "Boodle and Company," which was presented at Harvard in 1904. He has written many pieces of a classical nature since. Among these are "Memory" and "Time I've Lost Awoing," the words of which he took from the old poem of Tom Moore. The words of Mr. Denesmore's latest song are by the poet William Blake.

The report of the international law expert is as follows:

"The text of the treaty shows it to be a most commendable document, avoiding all constitutional difficulties and providing the widest range, consistent with the maintenance of sovereignty, for the peaceful settlement of international disputes. Specifically it provides these improvements in the provisions of the agreements to arbitrate now in force:

"1. Clear definitions.—It excludes the indefinite phrase 'national honor and vital interests,' and distinguishes as arbitrable those 'differences . . . relating to international matters in which the high contracting parties are concerned by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other under treaty or otherwise, and which are justifiable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity (Art. I, paragraph 1).'

"2. Commission of inquiry.—The great advance marked by the treaty is due to the introduction of the commission of inquiry for investigation of questions too serious to be submitted to arbitration without further ado. Its jurisdiction will be, with the consent of the contracting powers, in that field previously excluded from arbitration by the indefinite phrase 'national honor and vital interests.'

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"48. Arbitr

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

CHECKED GOWN FOR AFTERNOON

Simple style, with effective trimming

CHECKED materials trimmed with plain satin are eminently fashionable this season. This gown shows the combination used to exceptional advantage. The blouse is a simple one in peasant style. It can be trimmed with bands of any width on the sleeves, or with pointed cuffs as preferred. The sailor collar can be used or omitted. In this instance the V-shaped opening is faced with lace, and collar and undersleeves are made of lace. The effect is dainty and attractive while the labor is slight.

The entire blouse can be made of one material and worn either with or without a sailor collar.

The skirt is a new one in six gores with an exceptionally effective trimming band. In the illustration it is cut a little above the normal waist line, but this season both high and natural waist lines are equally fashionable, and the skirt can be finished in either way.

Satin and velvet are to be extensively used as trimming, and this gown is in the height of style, but there never has been a season allowing greater variations, and the same model can be treated in many ways. The gown, made of plain voile, cashmere or material of the kind, with trimming of striped silk, would be handsome and quite different from the plain blouse finished without the sailor collar.

The plain blouse finished with the sailor collar would mean a simpler dress, yet the design is just as well adapted to one treatment as to the other.

For a woman of medium size the blouse will require 2 yards of material 27, 1 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard of satin 27 inches wide and 1/2 yard of allover lace and 7/8 yards of lace 9 inches wide for the undersleeves. For the skirt will be needed 5 yards of material 27, 3/4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 1 1/2 yards 27 for trimming.

A pattern of the waist (7086), sizes 34 to 42 bust, or of the skirt (7072), Temple, Chicago.

FETCHING WHITE COSTUMES

Fashionable attire at Newport and Bar Harbor regattas

WHITE tailored costumes are extravagantly fashionable this summer, and at Newport, Bar Harbor and Southampton one sees many of these smart and fetching costumes on country club piazzas or at the regattas and tournaments which draw society folk together, writes a New York correspondent of the Portland Oregonian. Women who come down on yacht club floats to embark in sail and motor boats are almost invariably dressed in white—white frocks or tailored suits, white shoes and stockings, white hats and white floating veils, and very cool, fresh and pretty do the white costumed look on the breezy dock against the background of blue sea.

Yachting suits are built of white serge or white mohair, and are usually very plain in style, though perfectly cut and shaped to give trim, narrow lines. There is sometimes a touch of white satin in collar and cuff facing, or a little white braid.

In the mornings many white linen frocks are seen, and a soft, rather coarsely woven linen laundered without a particle of starch is the sort used.

These frocks have rather short-waisted little bodices with skirts set on under a double row of heavy stitching, and the frock fastens down one side of the front, big buttons of white crochet, or linen-covered buttons being set on along the opening.

These linen frocks are invariably ac-



TRIED RECIPES

RICE AND TOMATO

TURN a quart of tomato into a stew pan. Season with salt, pepper, a little cayenne, celery salt, a slice of onion and a bit of parsley. Simmer until the tomatoes can be easily rubbed through a coarse sieve—about 20 minutes. Butter a baking dish and turn in the tomatoes, add a scant cup of rice and place in a moderately hot oven. Stir occasionally until the rice is tender. When nearly done, place a layer of buttered bread crumbs over the top and finish cooking. The rice should thicken the tomatoes to the consistency of custard pudding.

CUSTARD FRITTERS

Make a stiff cornstarch custard, using the whole egg or only the beaten whites or no egg at all. Flavor with vanilla and mold in a long shallow pan. When cold and firm cut into oblong shapes. Dip in stale cake or biscuit crumbs and then cover with batter and fry in deep hot fat.

BROWN STEW

Two pounds and a half of fresh beef from the neck and shoulder, cut in small pieces. If too fat remove some of it. Wash meat and put in stove with about two quarts of hot water in a good-sized kettle. Add two onions sliced thin, two medium-sized carrots, cut in dice, three potatoes, cut up. This should boil about three hours very slowly. It should be quite thick and very dark rich brown in color and no fat. Put in onions, carrots, salt and pepper when done. One can use one-third cup of rice instead of potatoes.

BAKED EGG PLANT

Peel the egg plant, cut a piece from the top, take out the seeds, fill the cavity with a dressing as for ducks, replace the top pieces and bake one hour, basting with a spoonful of butter in a cup of hot water, afterwards dredging with flour. Serve immediately.

BIRD'S NEST PUDDING

Take half a dozen good sized tart apples. Peel and punch out the cores. Set them in a pudding dish. Make a batter of one cupful buttermilk, half a cupful of cream, two eggs, a little salt, a small teaspoonful of soda and flour enough to make batter about like fritters. Pour this around the apples and bake in a quick oven. Eat hot with cream or with a sauce of butter and sugar.—Los Angeles Tribune.

GIRLS' CLUB FUN

A jolly crowd of a dozen girls had a cooking club, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Once a year they asked their men friends to a "spread." At the last they had this way of selecting partners for supper: Cards were passed to both men and women bearing the mysterious terms of "Strawberries," "Cream," "Lamb," "Mint Sauce," etc. The hostess explained that "Pork" went with "Apple Sauce" and "Filet of Beef" with "Mushrooms," that partners would be found and all go into the dining room. This made loads of fun and the result was a grand mixup. Afterwards slips of paper were passed to the men and they had to prepare what they considered to be a good menu. All these were kept by the girls for future reference. In arranging this repast each girl had contributed something of her own cooking.

SALAD WITH TANG

A nasturtium salad at this season will make a grateful change from lettuce to those who appreciate a slight "tang" in salad, says the New Haven Register. Add, if desired, a little onion juice and dress it like lettuce with French dressing. If the nasturtium leaves are thought too bitter to be used alone they can be combined with an equal quantity of lettuce.

As good as nasturtium salad are nasturtium sandwiches. Cut the leaves into fine shreds, dress them with a rather sweet boiled dressing and spread between slices of homemade bread. For tomato sandwiches the vegetable is cut in dice and spread with the same kind of dressing.

COLD ROAST LAMB

A nice way to use up cold roast lamb is to season it with peas and mayonnaise, according to the New York Tribune. Drain a can of peas, and if they have a slightly "tinny" flavor, rinse them in cold water. If this is quickly done they will not be water-soaked nor injured in the least, but improved very much. Have ready a cupful of very stiff mayonnaise and arrange it with the peas as a garnish to the lamb, which should be cut in thin slices.

ADDS TO COMFORT

A small item that makes much for comfort in the home, but which is often overlooked, is the footstool under the dining table before those chairs occupied by growing children and the short members of the family.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

are received it gives time to fill up the places.

With regard to declining invitations the plea of a previous engagement sounds somewhat formal, but is nevertheless in general use among acquaintances. Between friends the reason for declining is invariably given of whatever nature it may be, and this greatly excuses the refusal, more especially when cordial regrets are added.

DINNER GUESTS' INVITATIONS

Correct English form and notes of acceptance

FOREMOST in the order of invitations stand those given to dinner guests. The usual notice given in London society varies from a month to a fortnight, according to the Queen. The larger the dinner party the longer the notice; the six weeks' notice is no longer in force, and a medium notice is often given, under the month and over the fortnight.

For official banquets or great social gatherings the dinner cards are in general use, and the invitations are given in the third person, in the names of the host and hostess, thus: "Mr. and Mrs. A. request the pleasure of Mr. and Mrs. B.'s company at dinner on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 8:15."

"Mr. and Mrs. A. accept with pleasure Mr. and Mrs. B.'s invitation," etc., or "Mr. and Mrs. A. are pleased to accept Mr. and Mrs. B.'s invitation," etc., are forms not in use and consequently should not be employed.

Notes written in the first person vary slightly according to the temperament of the writers. For example: "Dear Mrs. A.—It will give us much pleasure to dine with you on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 8:15," or "My husband and I have much pleasure in accepting your kind invitation to dine with you on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 8:15," or the more friendly and effusive writer would say, "We shall be delighted to dine with you on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 8:15. It is so good of you to ask us," etc.

Although invitations are issued in the third person, it is not necessary that they should be answered in a similar manner when the givers and recipients are friends rather than acquaintances.

It is very formal to accept or to decline an invitation in the third person, and therefore the first person is invariably used when friendship authorizes its being done.

WHY SHE GETS OFF BACKWARD

Answer to the woman street-car problem

WHY does a woman get off a street car backward? This is one of the questions that has bothered more men ever since street cars were invented and women began to illustrate their predisposition to climb off "backward," with resultant smashups, indignation, hurt pride, lawsuits and the like.

Here's the reason, discovered and admitted by a woman. The real reason is a physical one. Getting off backward is the natural way for a woman to get off, whatever the results may be.

Did you ever watch a mother carrying her baby? If you never did, you may perhaps have watched the average woman trot along with her arms full of bundles, or, if you are a woman, you have undoubtedly yourself either carried packages or a baby—maybe both.

And if you are one of the 99 women out of 100, you carry that baby in your left arm, the packages in your left hand, your purse in your left hand—not altogether, of course; but as possible; for, while women cannot be classed as a "left-handed race" they carry their

burdens in the left hand and arm, leaving the right free to pick up their skirts; whatever the reason, the right arm is left free. Perhaps it is instinctively left free as a weapon of defense.

Therefore, passing up the preamble and returning to the subject in hand, namely, "Why does a woman get off a street car backward?" She does this when she leaves the car, from instinct, because whether her left hand is really occupied with packages or not, it is supposed to be, and her trusty right is her business hand; but she therefore takes hold of the hand support with her right hand instead of her left, which would face her correctly for alighting from the car in the safest and proper way, and she simply lets go and drops off backward.

No legislation or argument, says the Louisville Herald, will ever work a reform on women as to their methods of leaving street cars; whenever a revolution is worked along that line it will be when women study the matter and train themselves along new and different lines.

SYSTEM WORKS WELL IN HOME

As important in domestic as business affairs

GOOD work in any department is carried on along systematic lines. Without system nothing worth while is accomplished.

This rule applies not only to the business world. It is equally important in matters domestic.

No household can be run at random. We often hear the remark: "Her home runs of itself;" but those of us who have been behind the scenes know full well that without a competent hand at the wheel, the machinery of every house will stop. No home runs of itself, says a Newark News writer.

It is the clever housekeeper who makes it seem so to the outsider. And the reason it seems so is due partly to system. The uninitiated may smile. They often do, saying that to be systematic is to be old-fashioned and out of date. But they are wrong.

I visited last year in the home of a young married woman who unfortunately belongs to those who look down on system. "I simply let things take their course," she said. She had moved into a new house and I was helping her

settle. The day came to put away curtains and blankets for the summer.

"Tag them, my dear," said I, as we finished tying up several. "You may need some of them before cold weather sets in and a label will save you endless trouble."

My friend laughed and shook her head. "I never was systematic, you know, and tags seem so like red tape," she answered. So the parcels were put away unlabeled.

The day of reckoning came, however, in the late summer. A certain blanket was needed. Of course, no one knew just where it was and one after another of the neatly done up packages had to be untied and its contents searched. The room was in chaos. It required another half day to do them up again and the young housekeeper was unnecessarily worn out.

"I've learned my lesson," said she later. System is an important feature of the household, and now that I know more I know that what you said is quite true. System is one of the foundations stones on which to build a comfortable, happy home."

SIDE JABOT NEW IN NECKWEAR

Coming rapidly into favor in many shapes

NOVELTY in the neckwear line is the side jabot, and this is being shown in many shapes, both attached to the lingerie waist and separate, as a piece of neckwear. The exclusive shops are using real lace altogether for these big pieces of neckwear, says the Denver Times. Valenciennes, point de Milan and Mechlin laces are greatly used for this purpose. Maline laces are also very popular and are especially attractive in champagne and cream tones.

The usual way of wearing the wide plaited jabot frill is to fasten it inside of the right revers of the jacket, and then, by pinning the opposite edge of the frill to the left shoulder, the whole front of the corsage is covered with the plaited frill. This necessitates the use of wide lace of fine quality and makes the jabot somewhat expensive.

Prominent among the jabots is one in the fichu form, developed in handkerchief linen, with deep edgings of real Valenciennes lace. Instead of the usual straight band descending down the center to hold the jabot frills there is a plaited shaped section, which curves slightly to the right, and the frills

bordering this descend in the fichu form, passing from the left shoulder to the right side in a gently curving line.

Another interesting neckpiece forms the entire front of the bodice, the whole being in butterfly effect and falling in cascade plait. The center of this is a piece of tucked net shaped into the butterfly by wide, fine Mechlin lace. When worn without the jacket the lace falls on opposite sides, but with the jacket the side at the right is pinned over toward the left, thus forming the double one-side frills.

A third piece has the straight band collar and three plaited tabs of unequal length falling straight in the front. Another pretty novelty is developed in fine point d'esprit with narrow insertions of Venise lace and an edge of Valenciennes lace. This is the single revers or plaited frill, and has the standing collar band.

Another interesting jabot finishes with the black velvet neckband with small necktie bow directly in front. The center stripe which holds the plaited frill is trimmed in the style of a shirt front, with hand cuttings and tiny frills of lace, while down the center are little buttons of black velvet.

CHANGES IN BUSINESS WOMAN

Now goes forth in purple and fine linen

THE business woman has become so great a factor in the commercial world that one is no longer able to classify her by her appearance, as was the case a few years ago, when a glance was sufficient to identify her type. In the days when she first entered man's sphere she imitated her successful brother not only in methods but also in costume, wearing a severe tailored suit, a plain sailor hat and common sense shoes.

Today she dares to be frankly feminine and goes forth in purple and fine linen. Not only does she resemble her more prosperous sister but she has also blended the symbols of her various professions till one can no longer tell at a glance whether she is stenographer, actress or lawyer.

At the typewriter agencies it is interesting to note the appearance of stenographers as they wait to apply for employment, says the New York Sun. Here is a small blond girl with large blue eyes, wearing a tight dress and tilted hat and showing evidence of the chorus. There a refined, delicate young woman shrinks against the wall, the kind of girl who will gladly accept a home when the right man offers it. Just beyond her stands a gray haired woman, earnest, patient, dressed in worn skirt and a neat shirtwaist, intent upon securing

work not only for today but also for tomorrow and for all other days.

The educational ranks have also undergone a change. Years ago, and not so many years either, one thought of a teacher as a prime person with spectacles on nose and ruler in hand, yet by far the greatest number of modern teachers are bright faced bachelor girls, loving their charge and loved in return.

Another interesting phase of the new feminine element in business is its youth and vivacity. Several weeks ago on the pier of one of the large steamship companies stood two girls talking earnestly. The elder was the American representative of a foreign firm and prior to sailing was going over routine details with her secretary, a golden haired girl of about 20.

At the ends of a yard of half-inch-wide elastic sew a large hook and eye; clasp this around the body below the hips, and draw the skirts to any desired height under a raincoat. This is useful, especially when one must wear an evening dress in the street on a rainy night, says the New York Press. It leaves the hands free; and certainly it is better than tearing the fabric with safety pins.

KEEP SKIRT DRY

The Reader's
Relation to
Advertising

THAT life is fullest which is open to every right impression. On every hand enterprising manufacturers are endeavoring to attract the buyer's attention and secure his patronage. Among those who recognize the power of advertising to influence public opinion are the producers of many destructive and debasing agencies, and the reader who desires to limit the influences which affect his mind to those which are good, must be alert to close the mental portal to much of the advertising knocking for admission,

The reader will find it desirable, therefore, to exclude from his use altogether those mediums which dodge the moral issue squarely involved, and barefacedly publish advertisements of an objectionable character.

It is possible to do this now, for there is plenty of reading available in monthlies, weeklies, and even dailies, to serve the most industrious reader, making it unnecessary for him to patronize those filled with mental garbage.

The Christian Science Monitor is an enterprising daily newspaper with a standard higher than any other similar publication. Its advertising department rejects all business which, after careful investigation, seems questionable. Therefore the reader can subscribe to the Monitor with the assurance that there will be found in it neither reading matter nor news which cannot be read with profit and enjoyment.

To the Monitor's advertising columns we cordially invite clean business. It will go before clean people, responsive to the motive which led to the Monitor's founding, and financially able to purchase those things which seem desirable to make people better and happier.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Board of officers appointed to meet Sept. 1 at places designated for conducting examinations of applicants for acting dental surgeons, U. S. A.

At Ft. Slocum, Maj. S. H. Wadham, medical corps; First Lieutenants S. D. Boak, E. P. Tigner, dental surgeons.

At Columbus barracks, O., Lt.-Col. H. C. Fisher medical corps; First Lieutenants G. T. Mason, J. R. Bernheim, dental surgeons.

At Jefferson barracks, Mo., Maj. D. C. Howard, medical corps; First Lieutenants H. G. Voorheis, J. A. McAlister, Jr., dental surgeons.

Capt. G. V. H. Mosely, general staff, to Chicago, instructor national guard during August, thence Camp Perry, O., as instructor.

Capt. P. B. Malone, general staff, to Pine Camp, N. Y., for duty during encampment state troops, then comply special orders, July 14.

First Lieut. E. T. Steever, 3d, twenty-eighth infantry, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to Cheyenne, Wyo., for duty as instructor organized militia.

Col. C. P. Townsley, C. A. C., to this city for consultation.

Col. D. S. Stanley, deputy Q. M. G., to New York investigation water transportation.

Maj. H. L. Gilchrist, medical corps, detached instructor at camp at Nevada, Mo.

First Lieut. H. C. Pratt, cavalry, will resume duties this city.

Navy Orders

Rear Adm. S. Schroeder, detached duty connection general board, to home.

Capt. E. E. Capelhart, detached duty as assistant to the chief of the bureau of ordnance, to special temporary duty bureau of ordnance.

Commander A. B. Hoff, to temporary duty office naval intelligence.

Lieut.-Commander F. H. Clark, Jr., detached duty navy yard, New York, N. Y.; to duty as assistant to the chief of the bureau of ordnance, navy department, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. H. N. Newton, Jr., to duty naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I.

Lieut. P. P. Blackburn, detached duty the Supply; to home and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. L. Kelley, detached duty naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. W. O. Bunker, to duty naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. E. Hoyt, detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty navy recruiting station, Los Angeles, Cal.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Parham, to duty naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived, Uncas at Guantanamo; Dixie, Smith, Preston, Lamson, Flusser, Reid and Stettini at Provincetown; Marietta at Cristobal; Nanstan at Shanghai.

Sailed, Vermont, South Carolina, Kansas and New Hampshire, from Salem for Provincetown; North Carolina, from Havana for New York; Saratoga and New Orleans, from Port Arthur for Miyazu; Albany, from Port Arthur for Nagasaki; Ajax and Patuxent, from Newport for New York; Burrows, from New York for Provincetown; Ammen, from Boston for Norfolk; Whipple, Hopkins, Hull, Truxton, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, Lawrence and Rowan, from Bremerton for Astoria; Wolverine, from Port Huron for Detroit.

BOSTON UNIONS AGAINST TREATIES

Massachusetts state branch, A. F. of L., executive board, met at Wells Memorial building yesterday and completed all the plans for the twenty-sixth annual state convention, which will be held the week of Sept. 18 at Federation hall, Haverhill.

The treaty with Great Britain, now before the United States Senate, was opposed along the lines of a communication received from the District of Columbia central labor union, which declares that it is desired by Great Britain because of the change of the terms of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, and would result in providing the opening wedge for admitting Chinese and Japanese laborers.

BALL CLUB SEEKS TO RESTRAIN DOWD

A bill has been brought in the superior court by the New Bedford Baseball Association against Thomas J. Dowd, late manager of the team, seeking to restrain him from going on the ball field, directing its players, wearing the uniform of the club or in any way acting in the capacity of official or player of the team. He was hired as manager Nov. 22 for the present season at a salary of \$1500, and on July 31 the board of directors deposed him as manager. They claim that they paid him what was due him Aug. 2. They allege that he is still acting as manager. The case will be heard late this afternoon.

BOYS IN CAMP AT WILMINGTON

Forty boys, members of the Medford Boys Union, are in camp this month at Wilmington, where the union has purchased a lot of land and outfit which it is planned to use for a permanent camp site. The boys sleep on beds of pine needles which they gather. They have driven a well which supplies excellent water and the fishing in the Shawassee river and Silver Lake provides them with considerable of their food. The camp is in charge of L. C. Horton, superintendent of the union assisted by Mrs. Norton.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

In this year of 1911 when so many constructive policies in business circles are assuming tangible form, and men of affairs all over this country are grasping opportunities for improvement, it would be to the interest of all concerned if the real estate brokers of Boston could think out a plan to eliminate entirely any dull season in business, especially during July, August, December and February.

Other cities of practically no more importance than Boston have 12 months of activity in real estate. With the fixed values of our improved property and the large and attractive tracts of vacant land, both investor and speculator can find productive avenues for their money with risk reduced to a minimum.

There is an abundance of opportunities, also an abundance of capital. Why not get them together?

Several of the brokers in suburban places and small farm properties report an excellent business this summer, and it is evident from inquiries coming in, that "the simple life" is growing upon people, through the discussion of "back to nature and the farm."

WAKEFIELD ESTATE SOLD
John K. and Sarah G. Ferris have sold their eight-room house on the former Captain Newcombe estate in Wakefield to Mrs. Florence W. Wheeler of Boston. The homestead which once stood on this site was that of Capt. Frank H. Newcombe, U. S. N.

Although more new houses have been built in Wakefield in the past few months than for many years, the two principal renting agencies there report that tennants and houses for \$10 to \$20 are scarcer than ever. Ezra M. Southworth, treasurer of the Real Estate and Building Association, says that the company is not building tenement houses, as it cannot afford to pay for the low price per month that the average factory employee can afford to pay.

Arthur W. Lloyd of the Eaton Company says that agency is receiving 25 applications every day, filling only a small number of them. He is of the opinion that the building of the three-apartment house is driving people from Somerville, Dorchester, Roxbury and Malden farther out into the suburbs. "The majority of our out-of-town applicants are from these cities," Mr. Lloyd says, "and are willing to pay from \$25 to \$40 a month, but in nearly every instance they express a desire for at least a small amount of land."

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

Latest recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Real Estate Exchange as follows:

DORCHESTER

Abraham Goldstein to Samuel Epstein. Kilton st. 2 lots, q. \$1. Oliver Ditson est. to Abraham Chaymas. Willowwood st. q. \$1.

Adam's Real Estate Trust to L. F. Reiter. Ashmont st. q. \$1. Susan Scott to William N. Sherman. Center st. w. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

James D'Entremont to Peter Breen et ux. Poplar st. q. \$1. Constantinos Zefiras et al. to Claude T. Somerville Hill ave. and Calder st. 3 lots; w. \$1.

Thomas V. L. Johnson to Ella M. Davison, Stratford st. and Clement st. 3 lots; w. \$1.

John M. Kendrick to Alma G. Bowen. Willow st. q. \$1. Carl Holmcarl et al. to Robert C. Wills. Calder st. q. \$1.

Michael Shanahan et al. to Edmund T. Shanahan. Keyes and Lee st. q. \$1.

Wallace L. Darling et al. to Herbert A. Buck. Locksley st. q. \$1.

BRIGHTON

Bertram Finner to Jennie D. Stuer. Brighton ave. and Chestnut st. q. \$1.

BOSTON CITY PROPER

John G. McKeon to Fannie B. Rosenblatt. Compton st. 2 lots, q. \$1.

Kate J. Carroll et al. to Charles V. Carroll et al. Florence st. q. \$1.

John G. McKeon to Charles L. Griswold. West Springfield st. q. \$1.

Harry Jukow to Fanny Silverman. Gardner st. q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Sue A. Drew to Mary S. Kirkland. East Boston. South Boston Savings Bank to Thomas J. McMahon. J. st. \$1. q.

EAST BOSTON

Jacob Swarts to John Lauricella. Webster st. q. \$1.

CHELSEA

Ira Storstein to Sam Stein. Orange st. w. \$1.

Abraham Levine to Isaac Bank. Fourth st. 3 lots; q. \$1.

The same to the same, Walnut st. q. \$1.

Lozer Lewenthal et al. mitge. Phillip Schneider. Spruce st. q. \$1.

REVERE

Mary L. C. Levine to Nellie M. Callahan. Mable st. q. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Deering rd. 11, 15 and 17, ward 24; Fred Rockwell, frame dwellings.

Washington st. 235-239, ward 24; Abbott estate, S. B. Kelley; alter, restaurant.

Boylston st. 20, 26, 6; J. M. Black; alter, restaurant office.

Morland st. 39, ward 21; Mrs. J. G. McCormick; alter, dwelling.

West Broadway, 388-392, ward 13; South Boston Savings Bank, Hutchins & Sons.

Dorchester ave. 335 rear, ward 15; C. F. Brown; take down storage.

Dorchester ave. 637-638, ward 15; C. F. Brown; alter, dwelling.

Massachusetts ave. 334, ward 10; P. W. Moriarty, Jas. V. Beard; alter, dwelling.

West Broadway, 388-392, ward 13; South Boston Savings Bank, Hutchins & Sons.

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Massachusetts ave. 334, ward 10; P. W. Moriarty, Jas. V. Beard; alter, dwelling.

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Stocks Rally After Sharp Break, Closing Strong

BEARISH PRESSURE UPON THE GRANGER RAILROAD STOCKS

Government Report on Condition of Cereal Crops the Weapon Used to Cause Decline in the Market

LOCALS ARE HEAVY

Much capital was made of the unfavorable government crop report by the bearish element of the New York stock market. The grain carrying railroads were made the especial point of attack this morning. There was considerable liquidation of long stocks, it was presumed, and support was generally lacking.

Rock Island preferred, Canadian Pacific, Soo, St. Paul, Pennsylvania and Atchison were conspicuous in the decline during the first sales. U. S. Steel held fairly steady. General Electric was heavy. The market rallied feebly from time to time, but the tone was weak. Trading was active.

On the local exchange stocks were inclined to sag in sympathy with New York prices.

Stocks were depressed to a new low level for the year during the forenoon and then a fairly good rally set in, carrying prices upward about a point from the lowest before midday.

Union Pacific opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 178 and after declining to 176 $\frac{1}{4}$ recovered more than a point. Reading was off 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening at 147 $\frac{1}{4}$. After advancing to 148 $\frac{1}{4}$ it declined to 146 $\frac{1}{4}$ and then advanced more than a point. Rock Island preferred opened off 2 points at 54, declined to 52 $\frac{1}{4}$, rallied to 54 and again declined.

Canadian Pacific at 236 $\frac{1}{4}$ was off a point at the opening. It declined more than 2 points before further rallying. Missouri Pacific, Great Northern, Soo, Chesapeake & Ohio, Atchison and Southern Pacific continued downward, losing a point to two before rallying.

Steel opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 73 $\frac{1}{4}$, declined to 72 $\frac{1}{4}$ and rallied moderately.

Calumet & Hecla on the local exchange declined to a new low point for the movement. It opened up a point at 416 and after advancing to 420 declined 10 points before midday. Calumet & Arizona opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ and declined to 52 during the first half of the session. Copper Range and Lake Copper declined sharply.

Stocks declined still further during the afternoon. There were some recoveries and price movements became very erratic. Trading was active and the volume of business the largest experienced in many months. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western opened at 338 and the next sale was at 345. At the beginning of the last hour the leaders had recovered most of their losses.

LONDON—The securities markets were quiet in the final dealings on the stock exchange today. Gilt-edged investments held steady. More hopeful sentiment regarding the dock strike is coincident with an oversold condition in home rails. A narrow, mixed movement featured foreigners and mines. American railway shares and Canadian Pacific closed flat in the regular session and left off at the lowest points in the curb trading, influenced by your market.

The Paris bourse was irregular, Berlin weak.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period for 1910 as follows:

1911 1910

Exchanges \$23,016,187 \$23,290,515

Balances 1,235,476 646,682

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house of \$24,161.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and cooler tonight and Friday; somewhat cooler except in southern Maine.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Generally fair tonight and Friday; somewhat cooler except in southern Maine.

Showers have occurred during the last 24 hours in the northern part of the state and in western Michigan and along the gulf and South Atlantic coasts from Louisiana to Virginia.

Precipitation has prevailed in all other parts of the country. The Rockies in the upper Mississippi valley and the northern portion of the lake region but in other parts the temperature has remained about stationary.

There is not well defined storm area this morning east of the Rocky mountains and conditions are fair for the remainder of the weather and not much change in temperature.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 78° 12 noon 55

2 p. m. 81

Average temperature yesterday, 74° 24.

IN OTHER CITIES

Philadelphia 80

29° 71°

New York 82

Chicago 90

Washington 92

Des Moines 86

Jacksonville 88

Denver 88

New Orleans 86

St. Louis 88

San Francisco 76

Portland, Me. 76

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW

Sun rises 4:46 High water.

8:32 12:17 a. m. — p.m.

Length of day, 15 hours.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Open High Low Last

Last Sale

Allis-Chalmers pf 22 22 22 22

Amalgamated 63 1/4 63 1/4 61 1/4 63 1/4

Am Ar Chemical 56 56 56 56

Am Beet Sugar 50 1/2 50 1/2 49 1/2 50 1/2

Am Can 9 9 9 9

Am Can pf 83 83 83 83

Am Car Foundry 52 1/2 52 1/2 50 1/2 52

Am Car Foundry 116 1/2 116 1/2 115 1/2 116 1/2

Am Cotton Oil 53 53 53 53

Am H & L pf 23 23 23 23

Am Ice 20 19 19 19

Am Lined Oil 10 10 10 10

Am Lined Oil pf 29 29 29 29

Am Loco 37 37 37 37

Am Loco pf 104 104 104 104

Am Malt 4 4 4 4

Am Malt 38 38 38 38

Am Smelting 72 1/2 72 1/2 70 1/2 71 1/2

Am Smelting pf 105 1/2 105 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

Am Steel 88 1/2 88 1/2 88 1/2 88 1/2

Am Steel Fdry 37 37 37 37

Am Sugar 115 1/2 115 1/2 115 1/2 115 1/2

Am Woolen pf 90 1/2 90 1/2 90 1/2 90 1/2

Am T & T 135 135 134 134

Anaconda 38 38 36 36

Atchison 106 1/2 107 104 104

Atchison pf 103 103 103 103

At Coast Line 124 1/2 124 1/2 122 1/2 124

Beth Steel 31 32 30 31

Beth Steel pf 0 0 58 60

Brooklyn Transit 76 1/2 76 1/2 76 1/2 76

Canadian Pacific 236 1/2 237 1/2 234 1/2 237

Central Leather 25 25 24 24

Central Leather pf 97 97 97 97

Ch & Ohio 75 1/2 75 1/2 72 1/2 74 1/2

Chi & Gt West 20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2

Cinco 21 21 19 19

Col Fuel 30 30 29 30

Col Southern 50 1/2 50 1/2 50 1/2 50 1/2

Con Gas 139 139 138 139 139 139

Con Prods 13 13 13 13

Col & Lack 53 53 53 53

Denver 26 26 26 26

D S S & A pf 55 55 54 55

Denver 20 20 20 20

Dim & L 10 10 10 10

Dim & L pf 10 10 10 10

Dim & L & S pf 10 10 10 10

Dim & L & S pf 136 136 135 136

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Latest Market Reports

Produce Quotations

Shipping

STEEL OUTPUT LARGEST OF THE YEAR JUST NOW

Larger Companies Operating
a Larger Percentage of
Finishing Capacity Than
Any Time This Year

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: While the market for steel products cannot be called active, the fact remains that the large steel companies, with perhaps one or two exceptions, are operating a larger percentage of finishing capacity than at any time this year. The Steel corporation, which, as already intimated, may be doing a little better than some of its competitors, is now producing ingots at an 80 per cent rate. Its shipments and new orders in July exceeded those for any other month of the year.

Our pig iron statistics show that the July production, apart from charcoal iron, was 1,793,068 gross tons or 57,841 tons a day, against 1,787,566 tons, or 59,582 tons a day, in June. The banking of many furnaces on both July 3 and 4 accounts for the falling off last month. Thus August, with daily active capacity of 59,000 tons at the opening of the month, against 59,979 tons on July 1, should show a considerable gain over last month.

Standing alone the figures do not give the real story of what is going on in pig iron. It needs to be said that while 197 furnaces were active Aug. 1, or less than on July 1, the list of steel works furnaces in blast made a net gain of 5 in the month, while the merchant list had a net loss of 6. Merchant stocks were reduced in Eastern Pennsylvania, Virginia, the South, and in most other districts last month, so that the situation in foundry iron is veering toward the seller's side.

The former attitude of Southern furnaces has resulted in an advance of 25 cents in some markets on deliveries running through the year, though the \$10 price for prompt shipment has not entirely disappeared.

In the Central West the chief transaction was the buying of 12,400 tons by a large Pittsburgh interest for its foundries in the Pittsburgh and Cleveland districts. The prices reported were on a Valley basis of \$13.50 for No. 2 for the last quarter of this year, and \$13.75 for the first quarter of 1912. Considerable inquiry by malleable foundries is reported at Chicago and Cincinnati, as Indiana car works being still in the market for 10,000 tons.

The position of eastern pig iron producers has stiffened in view of declining stocks and production both in Virginia and eastern Pennsylvania. Some sales from both districts have been made to pipe makers, who are ready to take more if it can be had at recent prices, but sellers are not anxious for such business. As a rule, they are staying off inquiry for 1912, which is occasional and scant.

Some business has been done in basic in the East and at Pittsburgh. A sale of 10,000 tons was made to a foundry in the Shenango valley at \$13 delivered, the freight being 40 cents, but \$13 is now regarded as the valley price. An eastern steel company is sounding the market on 25,000 tons of basic iron for the first quarter, but sellers will not consider \$15 delivered.

Railroads continue to succeed well in deferring car and rail buying. The Atlantic coast line has placed 1000 cars and various inquiries are still out on 12,000 to 14,000 freight cars. One sale of 20,000 tons of rails was virtually closed this week.

The structural situation is more promising.

SHCE BUYERS

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—Albert Greeky.
Albany, N. Y.—J. J. Jones, S. S.
Atlanta, Ga.—H. Bresser, U. S.
Birmingham, Ala.—N. Berry, U. S.
Cincinnati, O.—Nathan Plaut of N. Plaut & Co., see
Columbus, Miss.—J. Romansky.
Havana, Cuba—J. M. Otero of Fernandes Valdes & Co., U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—G. Miller of S. Miller & Son, see
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. Bero of Solomons & Co., Thorndike.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Thomas Mercer, U. S.
Rome, Ga.—E. A. Heard, Jr., Essex.
San Francisco, Cal.—Chester Williams of Williams-Martin Co., 135 Union St.
St. Louis, Mo.—H. H. Culver of Buckingham & Hecht, U. S.
Springfield, O.—Thomas Doham, Adams.
St. Louis, Mo.—J. Weinbach of Banner Shoe Co., U. S.
Troy, N. Y.—Mr. Allen.

LEATHER BUYERS

Bangor, Me.—W. E. Rollins of Bangor Shoe Co., 141 Lincoln St.
Bunell, N. J.—Frederick Harrington.
Liverpool, Eng.—Mr. Davison of Joan C. Gale & Co., 27 South St.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON—Bank of England weekly report shows the following changes:

Total reserve \$2,000
Decrease \$20,000
Circulation \$20,000
Bullion \$400,000
Other securities \$400,000
Other \$100,000
Public deposits \$10,000
Government securities \$3,000

*Increase.
Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 54.10 per cent, against 54.50 per cent last week and compared with an advance from 50 per cent to 51 per cent in this week last year.

Clearings through London banks for week aggregated £223,280,000, against £322,600,000 last week and £246,655,000 in this week last year.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Arrivals

Steamers Arabic, from Liverpool; Iberian, from Manchester; Cambrian, from London.
Steamer Manchonial, from Port Antonio, with 29,380 stems bananas, 300 bags coconuts and 5 puns lime juice.
Steam Kershaw, from Norfolk, with 400 bbls potatoes, 300 cts squash, 250 cts citrus, 100 cts egg plant, 30 cts cucumbers, 40 cts beans, 900 watermelons.

Steamer Chippewa, from Jacksonville, with 169 crates pine.

Steamer James S. Whitney, from New York, brought 170 bags beans 5 boxes dates, 113 crates pine, 531 boxes, 5 bbls macaroni.

Steamer Bohemian, from Liverpool, brought 1112 cases onions.

Steamer Banes, from Santa Cuba, with bananas for W. W. & C. R. Noyes.

Steamer Joseph J. Cuneo, sailed from Sama, Cuba, Aug. 8 for Boston with bananas for W. W. & C. R. Noyes. Due Monday, Aug. 14.

Steamer Nantucket, from Norfolk, due here Friday, Aug. 11, has 300 bbls, 150 crates squash, 70 crates pine, 200 bags peanuts.

Boston Receipts

Apples 741 barrels, berries 1497 crates, 16,557 crates. Watermelons 7 cars, cantaloupes 11 cars, California oranges 1584 boxes, lemons 324 boxes, bananas 29,380 stems, coconuts 300 bags, California deciduous fruit 30 cars, pineapples 559 crates, grapes 2509 carriers, dates 5 boxes, peaches 320 bags, potatoes 12,605 bushels, onions 349 bushels, sweet potatoes 141 barrels.

PROVISIONS

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 801 pkgs, last year 755 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour-to ship from the mills, standard spring wheat pants, \$5.00@6.10; clear pants, \$4.25@4.80; winter wheat pants, \$4.40@4.70; straight \$4.10@4.40; clear pants, \$3.75@4.30; K-mass hard winter pants, in jute, \$4.50@5.00; rye flour, \$4.20@5.50; grain, \$3.60@4.35.

Corn—Carrots on spot, No. 2 yellow, 73½¢; steamer yellow, 73¢; No. 3 yellow, 72½¢; to ship from the West, all rail, No. 2 yellow, 75¢@75½¢; No. 3 yellow, 74@74½¢; lake and rail shipments, 1¢ less.

Onions—Carrots on spot, No. 1 clipped white, 49½¢; No. 2, 48½¢; No. 3, 48¢; rejected white, 46@47¢; to ship from the West, clipped white, 40 lb., 49½¢@5.00; 38 lbs 48½¢@49¢; 36 lbs 47½¢@48¢.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding, cornmeal, \$1.35@1.40 100-lb bag; granulated \$3.80@4.20; milled, \$3.70@3.80; oatmeal, rolled, \$5.70@5.93 bbl; cut and ground, \$6.30@6.55.

Milkfeed—To ship from the mills, bran, spring, \$25.50@26¢; winter, \$25.75@26.50; middlings, \$22@31; mixed feed, \$26.75@29; red dog, \$32.50; cottonseed meal, \$31; linseed meal, nominal; hominy feed, \$27.65; stock feed, \$28.

Hay and straw—Hay, western, choice, \$27.50@28.50; No. 1 \$25.50@26.50; No. 2, \$19.50@21.50; No. 3, \$15.50@17; No. 1 Canadian, \$23@24; straw, rye, \$13@15; oat, \$8.

Butter—Northern creamery, 27@28¢; western creamery, 27@28¢.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henney, 29@30¢; eastern, best, 26@27; western, best, 18@19¢.

Cheese—New York twins, extra, 12½@13¢; Vermont twins, 12@12½¢.

Beans—Peechoig, per bu, \$2.40; medium choice, hand picked \$2.36@2.40; California, small white, \$2.55@2.60; yellow eyes, best, \$2.10; red kidneys, choice, \$3.85.

Poultry—Choice northern and eastern fowl, 17@18¢; western, turkey, 15½@16¢; western turkeys, common to good, 16@17¢; roasting chickens, western, 15@16¢.

Potatoes—New, per bbls, Jersey, \$3.25@3.75; per 2 bu bag, Jersey, \$2.60@2.75.

Onions—Native, \$1.25 per bu; Spanish, per case, \$2@2.50.

Apples—Per bbl, \$2.50@3.75.

Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$1.75@2.00; blackberries, per qt, \$8@12¢; raspberries, native, per qt, 15@17¢; blueberries, per qt, \$6@10¢; cantaloupes, per crate, 60¢@80¢.

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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

COST OF ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA ESTIMATED AT ABOUT \$5,625,000

During Debate Upon Budget Lord Morley's Scheme of Reform Is Declared to Be Completely Successful One

INDUSTRIES GROW

Factories Are Increasing and Native Agriculture Has Great Help From the Cooperative Credit Plan

(Special to the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER.—In the course of his speech in the debate on the Indian budget Mr. Montagu, under secretary of state for India, said that the latest estimate of the gross expenditure connected with the royal visit to India was £942,000 (\$4710,000) imperial and £183,000 (\$915,000) provincial expenditure.

The sum that had been fixed upon represented the mean between mistaken extravagance on the one hand and on the other failure to give proper expression to the feelings of a great people highly moved by a unique occurrence, this being the first time that the people of India had had the opportunity of welcoming their British Emperor and British Empress.

Army to Be Efficient

Referring to the report that the government contemplated a reduction of the native army, the under secretary assured the House that nothing would be done to the army in India which would impair its efficiency to preserve the peace and to maintain the defense of the Indian empire.

Again, touching on recent instances of political crime, Mr. Montagu stated that the policy of Lord Crewe and Lord Hardinge was the policy of Lord Morley and Lord Minto—the determination to punish anarchy and crime and to show strong sympathy for the orderly and progressive demands of the people they governed.

Lord Morley's reform scheme had provided a channel along which Indian history might run for many years successfully and peacefully. In the opinion of the government of India that scheme had been a complete success and the work of the new legislative councils had been worthy of the highest praise. It was for India to work out her political destiny as far as possible under the existing constitution, and she should turn her attention to problems that made a greater call upon her energies than political agitation.

Cotton Mills Grow

Referring to the industrial development of the country, the under secretary pointed out that the cotton mills had increased in number during the past 20 years, from 126, employing 112,000 persons, to 232, employing 230,000 persons. In the same period the jute mills had doubled in number and the persons employed in them had increased from 61,000 to 192,000.

There were at the present time 2500 factories worked by mechanical power employing something like 1,000,000 people. In 10 years' time the petroleum output had quadrupled and had reached as much as 176,000,000 gallons. There were in India today 2156 registered companies with a nominal capital of £60,000,000 (\$300,000,000) of which £40,000,000 (\$200,000,000) had been paid up.

Referring to the question of agriculture, Mr. Montagu expressed his belief that Indian agriculture was going to be saved by the system of cooperative credit. Though the system had come from the west he thought that even England had something to learn from India in this respect.

Hoards Coming Out

In three years the number of societies had increased from 1357 to 3408, the membership from 150,000 to 231,000, and the working capital from £300,000 (\$1,500,000) to £800,000 (\$4,000,000). Probably 1,000,000 people were affected by the movement. Little could have been done by the officials but for the magnificent help of honorary workers. One feature of the movement was that much of the hoarded wealth of the country was being entrusted to the cooperative banks.

On the subject of education the under-secretary said that there appeared to be no general demand for education among the people, who were in no way ashamed of their ignorance.

Education Is Need

Indian educational reformers should endeavor to create a willingness for the children to be educated, and to pay the taxes or fees without which education on so large a scale would be impossible. Only in this way could they bring in the 80 per cent of children who were growing up without any education at all.

Mr. Montagu concluded his speech with an appeal to all Indians, of every color and race and creed, to unite and join hands for their country's good, promising

PETITIONS ARE FILED AGAINST TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION BILL

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The postmaster-general, Herbert Samuel, has presented the telegraph construction and maintenance bill before a committee of five members of the House of Commons—a bill which is described as being to "facilitate the maintenance of telegraphic lines."

In clause I, the postmaster-general is given power "to place telegraphic lines across railways and canals, with proviso, however, that the powers conferred shall not apply to any portion of a telegraphic line where that portion is placed along the course of a railway or canal for a greater distance than a quarter of a mile." It goes on to say that the work of constructing these lines must not interfere with the traffic on the lines.

Of the seven petitions which have been filed against the bill, only one of the petitioners, the Port of London authority, desires to be heard by counsel.

The general nature of the petitions are on the same lines as that of the Caledonian Railway Company, which considers that the powers this clause would confer upon the postoffice might be exercised so as to seriously prejudice the company in the conduct of their business and the utilization generally of their property.

They declare that the effect of the bill would be to abrogate the rights of maintenance conferred on them by previous agreements, and the telegraph act of 1878 as regards short crossings. The North Staffordshire railway states that under the telegraph act of 1868 an agreement was entered into with the postmaster-general by which all lines of electric telegraphs were to be maintained by the railway company at the expense of the government of £1 a mile, with a minimum payment of £380 a year.

In 1905 by another agreement, it was arranged that in the case of a "road line" crossing the railway, the postmaster-general was responsible for the constitution and maintenance of such a line. The other companies who have protested against a law being made without consulting those who have already entered into definite agreements are the Glasgow & South Western railway, the Great North of Scotland railway, the North British railway and the London Tilbury & Southend railway companies.

The Port of London authority maintains that the postoffice cannot construct, repair or alter telegraphic lines on their canals without their consent. They say, however, that as a public body they will not withhold their consent reasonably where this consent can be properly given.

MUNICH MUSIC POST IS DESIRED

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN.—An unusual number of applicants have offered themselves to fill the post of music director general at the court opera at Munich.

Among the well-known names are those of Dr. Muck of the Berlin Royal opera, Herr von Weingartner, Max Schillings, M. M. Toscanini and Hertz. The appointment will not be made until October, and it is believed the kapellmeister to be preferred is Dr. Carl Muck.

ing at the same time that they might expect every assistance and encouragement from the government in their efforts at cooperation, for the government was there to cooperate with the people of India in working out their destiny.

Each in turn hands his card to the gentleman usher on duty at the en-

LEVEES IN ST. JAMES PALACE ARE BRILLIANT EVENTS FOR CAPITAL

Sovereign Comes in State to Throne Room Where He Welcomes Bright-Colored Flow of Privileged Ones

SCENE PICTURESQUE

Apartments Are Filled by Uniforms, Plumes, Stars, Gold Lace, Orders, Medals and Robes of Dignitaries

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Among the most interesting events of the season are the half dozen levees that it is customary for the King to hold during the spring and early summer. They take place in the state apartments at St. James' palace, and a more brilliant scene than that formed by the mass of uniforms, gold lace, plumes and feathers, stars, ribbons and medals, in those closely crowded rooms, it would be difficult to imagine.

The time appointed for the ceremony is generally about noon. The King comes from Buckingham palace in state, drives down the mall escorted by household cavalry, and enters the grounds of St. James' by way of the garden entrance. A guard of honor furnished by one of the regiments of foot guards quartered in London presents arms, the band plays the national anthem, and the King, leaving his carriage, proceeds to the throne room in order to hold the levee.

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NOVELIST SEEKS STATE RECORDS AT CHEAP RATES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Rider Haggard, the well-known novelist, was one of the witnesses who gave evidence before the public records commission, and he complained that the state papers generally known as the rolls series and especially the calendars of the state papers were very expensive to obtain.

He had, he said, been anxious to obtain volumes of the state records dealing with certain events in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. As far as he could remember the price asked for many of the volumes was 30s., and he argued that such papers should be accessible to all at the most moderate price possible.

It would seem from the number present that all the officials in the land must have been summoned for the occasion. Every one appears to be there from the prime minister and the members of the cabinet to the most recently appointed subaltern in the army, and they one and all carry with them a large card with their name and rank clearly inscribed upon it.

King Stands in Center

Within the throne room a kind of crescent shaped gangway is formed, lined on either hand by court officials and great officers of state. The two horns as it were of this crescent terminate at the entrance door and an exit situated on the same side of the room and exactly in the center of this semi-circle stands the King.

As soon as the King is in his place the doors are opened and first of all the foreign ambassadors, the ministers, the corps diplomatic and other privileged officials file past the King and make their bow. Then room after room pours its stream of gay-colored uniforms and court costumes along the same route.

Each in turn hands his card to the gentleman usher on duty at the entrance.

QUEENSLAND BUTTER EXPORTED

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—During the year ended May 31 last, 350,000 boxes of butter were exported from Brisbane to the United Kingdom, worth about £850,000 (\$4,250,000).

FOREIGNERS MANY IS SWISS REPORT

(Special to the Monitor)
GENEVA.—The large number of foreign residents in Switzerland has for some time attracted the attention of the officials, and the emigration statistics published recently are of interest when it is remembered with what concern the government views the large number of foreigners living in the country, as compared with the native population.

The latest figures published show that in 1910, 5178 Swiss emigrants left the country, the greater portion settling in the United States of America, 683 emigrating to Argentina, 28 to Australia, 25 to Asia and 16 to Africa. The above figures do not include those Swiss who go to the British Isles, since they are considered as "visitors."

FOREIGNERS MANY IS SWISS REPORT

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN.—The first city in the world to levy a tax upon the domestic cat is the Bavarian capital. The municipality of Munich has just come to this determination and has fixed the tax at five marks a year.

Manifold reasons are given for the unpopular measure. It is considered that there are far too many cats in the city, and the municipality trusts that the levying of the tax will result in reducing the numbers kept.

Every cat is to be in future provided with a special collar and a metal check such as the dogs wear, and those who are not thus equipped will be caught by authorized persons.

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THE HOME FORUM

LEAF TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

Now is the time when the golden days fleet by as precious coins sliding from the minter's touch. August is going and then September is here and then the fields will begin to flush into the glory of farewell. They who say that we should weary of perpetual summer could we have it never known a New England midsummer. The extreme heat is done with early in July. The later days are alternately balmy with the south wind and keen with the east; the burning west and the harsh north breezes alike are still.

Just now the world is splendid with tansy—not a yellow flower, be it insisted. Is there uglier color-name than yellow? or does a more dislikable tinge come mentally to view at the word? Tansy is sheer gold, burnished and deep.

Its leaves are a strong pure green and grow luxuriantly so that the tansy meadows are relieved with verdure as they are not when golden rod's ascendancy is declared.

Yes, the fields are still lush and fair, and so the massing of the tansy heads everywhere is a noble symbol of eternal life. The name comes from the Greek "athanasia," meaning immortality, which the plant, in its glowing color and abundant green, types better than the immortelles, so called, with their artificial paper texture.

Never as this year, perhaps, has the New England tansy been so ripe. No other bloom seems to compete with it at all. The jeweled Joe Pyeweed, with his amethystine tassels and the starry-eyed blue chicory are in evidence, to be sure, but the tansy is gloriously triumphant over them and burns more vivid gold with each succeeding day, even as sunset crescendos into unfathomably skyey deeps.

Tansy of old had other uses than to adorn the robes of August. A tansy was a pudding or cake, made—fancy it—

Italian Farmers in Argentina

Argentina, according to M. Jules Huret, owes her rapid increase of wealth recently to the Italians, who have come into the country in large numbers and whose ancient genius for agriculture has done wonders in the transformation from cattle-keeping to crop raising. The Spaniard was inert and wedded to methods of farming that were centuries old; the descendant of the Caesars has become a modern agriculturist and uses the latest improved American machinery. No wonder he succeeds!

The land under cultivation in Argentina has increased ninefold in the last 20 years; the country is being developed by means of the railways constructed with British capital. It will supply in the near future not only a large share of the world's meat supply, but also a considerable proportion of the grain supply.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Patience in cowards is tame and hopeless fear; but in brave minds, a scorn of what they bear.—Sir R. Howard.

DELUGE OF LISZT IS PROMISED

ELABORATE, though not entirely unified, plans are being made for the coming fall in celebration of the centenary anniversary of the birth of Franz Liszt. Festivals of more or less pretentiousness will cover the continent of Europe and overflow into America. It is expected that every pianist of whatever prominence will furnish up all the

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Need of Weighing Our Easily Caught Opinions

OPINIONS generally received and floating in the world, whether true or false, we naturally adopt and make our own. The greatest part of these opinions like current coin in its circulation, we are used to take without weighing or examining; but by this inevitable inattention many adulterated pieces are received, which, when we seriously estimate our wealth, we must throw away.—Sir Joshua Reynolds.

FIGURES OF CARNEGIE HERO FUND

THE 1911 bulletin of the Carnegie hero fund commission is a book of intense interest. Here are the bare outlines of heroic sagas and epics which would mate well with the dearest deeds of a Roland, of Richard's faithful minstrel-wight, of a Galahad, or a very Horatius himself. For these are heroisms with no acclaiming thousands at hand, with no Homer or Macaulay in sight to put the hero into a book. These deeds are done on the instant's impulse, with no preluding knightly vigil, no setting forth from home folk who all expected one to rescue some fair damsel every week from hyperbolic woes. Here was no spur of others' daring, which

had failed where one hoped gloriously to triumph. Here was only the instant's test, the impulse of the secret self-revealed in a flash. These hundreds of every day modern men and women—of and especially the brave children—proved that they loved their neighbor as the self. Here was no posing on the bank beside cracking ice or attitudinizing safely close to roaring flames to declare one's nobility of intention. Here was the instantaneous plunge into what promised instant disaster, a sudden shedding of self, which those to whom the opportunity has never come may well envy.

Thirty names of women appear in the

honor roll of 452, dating from 1904 to 1910. The whole list's average of age is very low, since so many appear to be schoolboys who went to the rescue of playfellows. No doubt many unrecorded women rescuers as well as older men were loath to seek the medal or allow it to be sought for them.

The medal is given only when there is supreme risk evident to the rescuer. The cases are carefully chosen, for of more than 5000 applications only 452 were granted. Of this number 112 sacrificed themselves indeed. Of the total awards 117 or about a quarter were to persons from nine to 20 years. The youngest hero appears to have been a girl of nine, Maree Trevor, who, herself unable to swim, pulled a boy of seven out of swift, deep water.

The proportion of awards is probably greater to youth from a consideration of the greater risk to undeveloped strength, to say nothing of the boy's habit of seeking out hair-breadth adventure, where a comrade may have to aid. The pluckily successful rescues in these cases also show that the confident disregard of seeming danger has helped the youthful heroes to carry out their helpful purpose.

Some of the heroes are workmen on duty. Here a conductor or yardman pushes a woman from the rails at sacrifice of himself. There an engineer or a group of miners goes to the rescue of mates. Here a forewoman in a factory saves a girl from a burning room, or a matron in a children's home stands by her charges through fire. There two Indian deck-hands plunge into the flooded river to rescue passengers. Most of the rescues, indeed, are from water. The list does not include firemen or coastguards, who enter such service prepared to act as rescuers at call.

Amusements of English Abroad

The Englishman in a recent issue advertises on the poor equipment of Calcutta in the matter of proper places of amusement and recreation, and at the same time drew attention to the excellent way in which such matters are cared for in the Dutch colony of Java.

In Batavia, for example, the municipality formerly donated property to private individuals, and these established beautiful gardens in various parts of the European sections of the city. The gardens are equipped with benches and tables. Beautiful palms and other ornamental plants and flowers meet the eye on all sides, and the public may come in the cool of the evening, occupy the benches free, and listen to an excellent orchestra that plays the best music, from 6 to 10 at night. Refreshments, too, can be obtained by those who desire them. As a result of these arrangements rich and poor alike, men, women and children, congregate daily at these pleasant resorts, which provide a welcome refuge after the heat and turmoil of the day.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Pleasant Guest

Telling of J. Pierpont Morgan's talent for tactfulness a writer in the Metropolitan Magazine has the following little story, which is a lesson in tact or consideration for almost anybody.

One summer Mr. Morgan's son, Jack Morgan, invited a Harvard classmate to spend the night at Highland Falls, their summer home on the Hudson. "My father's coming up in the evening on the Corsair," he wrote him; "just get aboard and come along with him." The guest followed directions and found that gentleman seated on the deck in an armchair, reading a newspaper. After saying who he was, the other pulled out a

paper from his pocket and began to read, too. The Corsair moved up the Hudson, and both continued to study their newspapers until the 30-mile journey was over. Jack Morgan met them at the landing place, and his father, happening to be alone with him for a moment, remarked, with enthusiasm: "That is one of the neatest young fellows I've met."

Science

And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

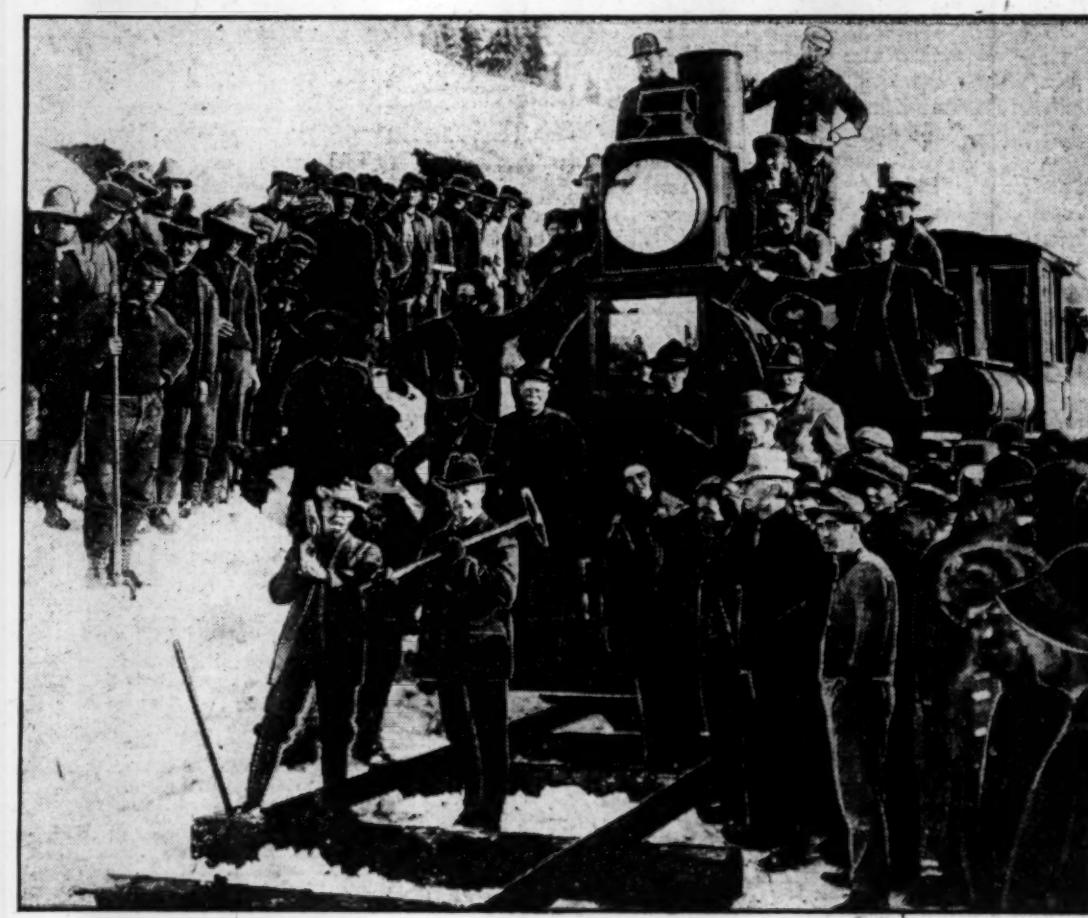
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MASTERING OUR NATURAL RESOURCES



DRIVING THE LAST SPIKE ON COPPER RIVER RAILROAD, ALASKA

Imperative Orders

Murphy was a new recruit in the cavalry. He could not ride at all, and was given one of the worst horses in the troop.

"Remember," said the sergeant, "no one is allowed to dismount without orders."

Murphy was no sooner in the saddle than he was thrown to the ground.

"Murphy!" yelled the sergeant, when he discovered him lying breathless on the ground, "you dismounted!"

"I did."

"Did you have orders?"

"I did."

"From headquarters, I suppose?"

"No, sir; from hqtrquarters."—Every body's.

*The firste vertue, sone, if thou wile
lere,
Is to restraine and kepen wel thy
tongue. —Chaucer.*

Menu of Shellfish

The London Standard records the experience of a man who lived a hermit life on the beach in a stranded boat, covered over. He lived entirely on shellfish with occasionally some bread and cheese. At the age of 82 he was in robust health.

*The true work of art is but a
shadow of the divine perfection.
—Michael Angelo.*

Industry Necessary

HONORABLE industry always travels the same road with enjoyment and duty, and progress is altogether impossible without it. —Samuel Smiles.

Author Versus Man

It is delightful, when one expects to see an author, to find a man.—Pascal.

Not Still in Its Sleep

A resident of Nahant tells this one of a domestic helper his wife took down from Boston.

"Did you sleep well, Mary?" the girl was asked the following morning.

"Sure, I did not, ma'am," was the reply; "the snoring of the ocean kept me awake all night."—Boston Transcript.

The test of every religious, political or educational system is the man which it forms.—Amiel.



What article of dress?

HIDDEN PARTS OF THE HEAD
Ear, eye, hair, brow, tongue, lash.

Then at last there came one whose heart was touched by the pitiable plight of the wounded man. The newcomer was of the Samaritans, a people despised of the Jews and with whom they had no dealings; but he had the heart of a man, and dismounting from his beast he ministered to the needs of him whom the church and the school had ignored. There was no tie of kindred or friendship to assert his claim, there was only the bond of compassion to draw him to the side of the sufferer and lead him to provide for his needs, not only for the time being, but until he was restored to health and strength.

As he who in his own life exemplified compassion for the sick and suffering related this parable, the application was so plain that the lawyer could but answer his own question, that the neighbor was he who showed mercy. Surely we of today are not less capable of apprehension! In the light of the teachings of divine Science, "the law of God, the law of good," as Mrs. Eddy defines it (Rudimental Divine Science, page 1), we come to see that our neighborly obligation is not limited to those whose dwellings are next our own, those with whom we are associated in business, in church, or in pleasure; those whose lives touch ours in a multitude of ways. He is our neighbor who is in need, whatever that need may be.

He is our neighbor who has fallen among thieves that seek to rob him of his birthright—"the sin which doth so easily beset us," malice, envy, covetousness, lust, all that would despoil him of the good things which a loving Father has bestowed upon His children, those inalienable rights with which every man is endowed—the right to live, to be free, to be happy. He may be hopeless and helpless; the church and the school have passed by with shrugged shoulders and averted eyes, and there seems naught left him but to perish, uncared for and alone. But the extremity that is God's opportunity has been reached and the love that never faileth is close at hand to succor and sustain. Blessed indeed is he to whom this work of ministration has been given, he who, striving to emulate the Master, goes forth on his mission of mercy—"to preach the gospel to the poor . . . to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised."

Such was the Master's mission and his high goal which Mrs. Eddy has set before us,—"that happy day, when man shall recognize the Science of Christ and love his neighbor as himself,—when he shall realize God's omnipotence and the healing power of divine Love in what it has done and is doing for mankind" (Science and Health, p. 55). And he that is faithful shall gain his reward, for to him it shall be spoken: "Blessed are they that do his commandments, that may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city."

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?

THAT there is an unescapable duty not only to our brother, but to him that is our neighbor, even to the stranger that is within our gates, is plainly set forth and strongly emphasized in the commandments, that primal declaration of law and righteousness which marks law and incisively the relationship of man to his creator and to his brother man. And again and again the Scripture writers, historian and prophet, psalmist and apostle, declare that man lives not for himself alone; that he must recognize the rights of his fellow beings and accord to them the same privileges he demands and expects for himself. From the time of the promulgation of the divine law by Moses down to the days of the apostles, what James calls "the royal law according to the Scripture" is iterated and reiterated. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Paul with his wonderful clearness and conciseness of statement draws this conclusion: "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor: therefore love is the fulfilling of the law." If we love our neighbor as ourselves we shall do nothing to wrong or harm him, we shall be considerate of his rights, we shall help him in time of need; in a word, we shall order our conduct to our neighbor by the golden rule, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, August 10, 1911

The Electoral Vote of 1912

EXCLUSIVE of Arizona and New Mexico, the new electoral college, under the apportionment law just approved by the President, will have 525 members; the admission of the territories named, however, may as well be assumed, in which case the number will be increased to 531, or forty-eight more than in 1908, the last presidential year. The states that went Republican at that time have gained, under the new apportionment, thirty-two votes; the states that went Democratic have gained only ten. If the same states should vote in the same way next year the Republican electoral majority would be increased from 139, the majority of Taft over Bryan, to 181. In order to win next year the Democratic nominee will have to gain ninety-one votes in addition to those won by Mr. Bryan; and these, of course, must be obtained in the states that went for Mr. Taft in 1908.

It looks like uphill work for the Democracy. Yet the conditions have greatly changed in the last three years. It is admitted on all sides that 1908 was an extraordinarily bad year for the Democratic party. Mr. Bryan carried only three northern states, Colorado, Nevada and Nebraska. Missouri, Delaware and West Virginia left the "solid South" and went over bodily to Mr. Taft. The vote of Maryland was split. In these four states the loss was thirty votes; their defection made a difference of sixty in the totals. Under ordinary conditions this would not be likely to happen again. Considering that the Democrats have been gaining steadily since 1908, no repetition of it may be reasonably looked for next year.

Calculations based on the assumption that the southern states that broke away three years ago are going to remain in the Republican column are not to be depended on. This is true especially with reference to Maryland and Missouri. On the other hand, estimates which assume that the Democrats are to hold all the states they carried a year ago will have to be accepted conditionally. The southern states that are accounted normally Democratic have lost through the new apportionment the proportionate strength long held by them. Forty-eight northern votes and the "solid South" could win in either 1884 or 1888; as matters stand now, even with Oklahoma included, the "solid South" would have to be backed by seventy-eight votes in the northern states to give victory to its choice for the chief magistracy. But the time seems to have passed when any group of states can be classed with absolute certainty on either side in politics. The breaks in the New England states last year furnish an eloquent illustration of the political uncertainties resulting from the growth of independent individual thought. The South is feeling this influence as deeply as the North. As a consequence, the old method of calculating political possibilities nationally has broken down. The year 1912 will do its own thinking and its own voting.

SAN FRANCISCO is losing no opportunity now of advertising the fact that she took the Panama exposition away from New Orleans.

OF EIGHT nominations just made to highest posts in the diplomatic service, six are of men already serving the republic with distinction in this important civic function. Their selection now is due to proved merit, and is to be interpreted as promotion in a profession that the United States has at length come to recognize as worthy of a stable tenure and fair if not generous pay. Time was when a similar group of nominations would have registered no such proportion of trained agents. Indeed, there would have been none such on the list. Until, under Presidents Roosevelt and Taft and Secretaries Hay, Root and Knox, the attitude of Congress was altered so that the principles of competition, promotion based on merit, and security of tenure were made authoritative, there was no inducement for men of large caliber, with social aptitude, the requisite intellectual endowment and a natural ambition to figure in the history of their time, to enter the American diplomatic service as a life career. Now there is; and the benefits of the change are apparent. The next step that Congress should take is to provide for purchase and maintenance, in all important European, Asiatic and South American capitals, of legation headquarters worthy of the United States. For lack of them today a service, bettered in its personnel and status, is handicapped in administrative and social ways, and ambassadors and ministers are often forced to undergo mortifying humiliations that no nation should ask honorable men to endure.

THE time is close at hand when it will no longer be necessary to depend on Who's Who in order to find out who is who in the world of politics.

Significance of West Point's Shortage

THE thoughtful will be slow about jumping at conclusions based upon the continued shortage of applicants for admission to the United States military academy at West Point. For the present they will be content, rather, to let the facts speak for themselves, without, however, overlooking or underestimating their significance. The shortage this year is about 100. It has in the last few years been greater; in 1908-09, for instance, it was 114; in 1909-10, 116. The puzzling thing is that there should not be a full class, with a long waiting list, every year. The shortage may vary. It may be less, or it may be greater in 1910-11; time was when every United States senator and representative entitled to recommend appointments to the academy had a large batch of candidates to draw upon; recently the war department has been compelled to urge upon the senators and representatives the necessity of finding and nominating suitable young men for entrance to the establishment.

In 1908 about one fourth of those appointed failed to pass the necessary examinations. That these are more exacting than is usual in colleges generally does not appear. The rejection of such a large percentage is all the more surprising because in many

congressional districts the appointments were made as a result of competitive examination. It is thought in some quarters that the difficulty of meeting the examination requirements has deterred many young men from applying for appointment. Allowance must be made for this, of course, in the summing up.

Another explanation brought forward is that the increased opportunities for education and the increased ability of the people to take advantage of them, render less attractive the plea once made so successfully by the military academy. While it still offers exceptional inducements to young men of the right stamp, it seems to be questioned more and more whether the training and career provided by West Point are what are most needed in this commercial age. It is held on one side, of course, that the academy is intended only to provide a military training, but, while it is recognized that there must be many professional military men of various ranks, it is held on the other hand that West Point should fit its students for ordinary pursuits, since there never is, and never can be, save in wartime, satisfying careers open within the service to all ambitious graduates of the institution.

Moreover, with a large element it is becoming more and more a serious question whether the military occupation, professionally speaking, is not doomed to early extinction. This is an extreme view and one not justified by a calm survey of the present outlook. As long as there is disorder in the world, the means for meeting and quelling it must be at hand in the very interest of peace. But the belief in the near approach of universal tranquillity is so strong that doubtless it is influencing to some degree the affairs of West Point. This should not be encouraged. Conditions must yet undergo many changes for the better before the friends of law and order can afford to strip themselves of means of defense and protection. In this, as in all other matters, common sense must be appealed to.

Instrument and Operator

AN EMINENT organist recently said that the ingenuity and combined effort of American organ-builders have now produced an instrument superior relatively to the man available to play upon it. In other words, while society has been busy perfecting instruments made of material things, it has not been equally busy training men who shall use the ingenious, complex and effective mechanism to produce esthetic and spiritual results correspondingly greater. The accuracy of this analysis of present conditions in one realm of music we do not vouch for; but the charge made does call forth the query as to whether it is not possible for such a state of affairs to exist, and in realms other than the musical.

It is as easy today to find men equipped intellectually and ethically to manage corporations profitably and justly as it is to build up large and complex coordinations of capital? Has not a higher order of mental ability—at least until a comparatively recent date—gone into the making of business combinations than has been found available to operate them with due regard for the rights of all concerned?

Is not the dominant tendency in American political life the disposition to enact law rather than the will to obey it after it is made? Has not the passion in education, until a comparatively recent date, been more for creation of a great, complex machine, adequate in apparatus and inclusive in curriculum, than for production and training of teachers and administrators able to get perfection from the mechanism created? In short, are there not many creations of American ingenuity and organizing skill, that are roaming around like Shelley's Frankenstein, without adequate control from within? Instrument has been perfected at the expense of operator. It is so easy to scheme, to organize, to add and add and add. But to vitalize and moralize, that is another story. Thousands of men who, as individual employers or as partners in firms, would have kept honor while gaining a competence have lost the one and failed to get the other, in their dallying with the corporation and trust idea. They were not big enough to work the new mechanism.

A business firm that becomes a corporation at once rises to a new plane of tests. So does a college that calls itself a university and a nation that becomes imperialistic. fortunate if with the quantitative expansion, there is a qualitative growth by those who must administer. If not then the instrument is relatively greater than operator, and trouble reigns until the adequate player is perfected and made equal to his work. In some fields of American activity today the crying need is not for more complex apparatus but for men able to use such as already has been perfected.

THEY want President Taft to go out to San Francisco to turn the first clod of earth for the Panama Pacific fair, and the chances are he will consent. California, of course, will remember that one good turn deserves another.

AMERICAN exporters are notified by the United States consul at Malta that the native language of the island is not Spanish, as they seem to think, but Maltese. That is, the consul says they should send Maltese catalogues to Malta.

REGULAR readers of the Congressional Record are not prepared to say yet that any new feature, since the publication changed hands, has fully taken the place of the attacks that used to be made on czarism.

IN INTIMATING that reciprocity will not be unwelcome, Mexico apparently means to say that what is good to the north of the United States is no less good to the south of that nation.

IT is estimated that the adoption of New York's new charter would add \$4,289,500 to the city's pay roll, and yet a New York contemporary wonders how anybody could vote for it.

PEANUTS in the shell or even in the half-shell are now excluded from Central Park, New York. But there are no restrictions as to jackets in the ball park grand stands or circuses.

EVERY appliance seems to have been added to the equipment of the modern excursion boat, with the possible exception of an instantaneous fog lifter.

IF THE plans for the dissolution of the powder "trust" are put into effect others of the "combines" under investigation may seek the cyclone cellar.

THE Oregon celebration in honor of the settlement of the Pacific Northwest is an event in which the whole country can well afford to take part.

OF ALL the members of the cabinet, Secretary Nagel seems to have been subjected to least attack and criticism. Barring charges affecting his handling of the seal problem in Alaskan waters, he has come through unassailed. Temperamentally he is reserved; mentally he is wary and most careful to have data justifying his official acts. The spectacular aspects of politics he scorns. With German thoroughness he attends to his administrative tasks and leaves to other cabinet officials the task of serving two masters, party and nation. Albeit as a high-class lawyer he now and again aids the President and the attorney-general in defining the administration's policy toward lawbreakers. But it is all done with a minimum of publicity. Washington correspondents do not count on him as a fountain of news, inspired or otherwise. For others the limelight and the center of the stage; but he came to Washington to administer a department and not to become a "statesman" or a "new world Aristides." Hence the comfort he is to his chief. Hence also the attention paid to him when he does speak to his countrymen. He is doubly welcome because not stale.

Two aspects of his latest speech are worth noting. He is not of the Gary-Wickersham-Perkins school, who wish national supervision of corporations and commodity prices. The Missouri and the New York lawyers of the cabinet do not agree on this fundamental change of attitude, and the westerner is more conservative than the former Wall street attorney. But if not eager for extension of federal control of industry, Secretary Nagel is insistent that Congress, representing the people, equip the commerce and labor department to do the work for which it was created in a way equal to its opportunity and satisfying the demands made upon it. As it is now, it is undermanned and without sufficient funds to make investigations. Of course, explanation of this state of affairs is not difficult. Influential "interests" opposed creation of the department. They are still hostile. But a "progressive" Senate as well as House can readily meet Secretary Nagel's appeal.

IT is now alleged by a person described as "an eminent Frenchman" that there never was such a person as Julius Caesar. Here is another instance, no doubt, where the person in question was another man by the same name.

Panama Canal Commissary

AMONG the interesting items of information furnished each week by the Canal Record, the notes and figures having to do with food and food prices are likely to set people further north to thinking. For instance, in a recent issue, beef, lamb and pork were quoted at prices not less than 20 per cent below what consumers would have to pay for the same products in the United States. The commissary department of the Panama Canal specifically states that all the articles in question are cold storage provisions, but at the same time there is hardly a doubt that governmental supervision will see to it that the canal employees are supplied with satisfactory edibles.

There may be those who will argue that what the government is now doing in the Panama canal district could be done with equally good effect in the United States. But, whatever the benefit from such a communistic arrangement, there is hardly any doubt that its good results would be minimized by the elimination of middlemen who have become a factor in each community. The Panama canal prices seem reasonable, and it is creditable to the American government that it has been able to make such arrangements that its employees are supplied with good food at minimum figures. Such case no doubt helps the temporary dweller in the zone to reconcile himself to conditions there.

The Canal Record, which is published at Ancon under the direct supervision of the isthmian canal commission, is in itself an agency for promoting the interests of the canal employees. Distribution of the paper is gratis, and there is considerable information each week about construction progress, social activities and other matters bearing on the zone.

TWICE since the municipality of Greater New York came into being in 1906 has there been action by the state Legislature providing the lesser political unit with organic law. Next month similar action may be taken, and in a way alarming to all well-wishers of the metropolis, unless during coming weeks it is made clear to legislators that there is a limit to the city's patience with Albany control and refusal to accept a charter that craftily fixes upon the city extension of Tammany's power. Only the spasm of self-assertion and power which Governor Dix displayed just before the recent Legislature adjourned prevented a bi-partisan combine of "machinists" from ramming the new charter through last month without any chance for the citizens affected to protest.

Fortunately, despite untoward climatic conditions and the exodus from the city of many of its best residents, there are rebellions stirring now that make it probable that when the charter comes up for discussion in the fall the effort to use rural Republicans as instruments to rivet Tammany's collar tighter on the necks of New Yorkers will be blocked. The Chamber of Commerce, the Citizens Union, the bureau of municipal research and the City Club are alert now and busy organizing obstruction. The "jokers" of the proposed charter are being discovered and given publicity. Analysis by the experts of the bureau of municipal research is showing what the extra costs to taxpayers will be. Merchants are rising up to protest against further handicaps to economic administration and to new forms of "graft" toll on honest business. Best of all, the absurdity of the situation is becoming patent to the electorate generally. Paternity of the proposed charter no one dares claim or acknowledge. The motives for its formation and desired imposition are ulterior. It will be scoffed out of the way before there is need to argue against it, judging by present indications.

New York needs a new charter along the lines recommended by the Ivins commission. Until conditions change at Albany the effort to secure an organic law for the metropolis that is framed to promote public welfare is useless. The best that can be hoped for now is to block enactment of the charter that Tammany desires but dares not admit it does, lest the admission seal the fate of the measure.

New York's Charter